REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

[illegible]mbay Gazette.

[illegible]—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1874.

[illegible]ZETTE.

[illegible] the Bombay Gazette [illegible]

[illegible] Delivered free. In Arrear.

[illegible]

[illegible] SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

[illegible] In Arrear.

[illegible] Per Annum ....Rs. 67

[illegible] Half-yearly 35

[illegible] Quarterly 20

[illegible] Monthly 7

[illegible] Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] Lines and under—

First insertion ....Rs. 5 0

Second do. .... „ 3 8

Third do. .... „ 2 8

Fourth and succeeding insertions ...... „ 0 2½ As.

[illegible] advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion........................ 8 As. per line.

Second do. .... [illegible]

Third and succeeding [illegible]

[illegible] the above.

For Advertisements [illegible] inserted for a considerable time [illegible] may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of [illegible] lines [illegible] relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding Five lines ....Rs. 1 0

Each succeeding line .... 3-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment [illegible].

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

[illegible] 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "[illegible]," [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander J. [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 3rd October 1874, at 4 P.M.

October 1874.		October [illegible]	
Leave BOMBAY	3	Leaves Tuticorin	14
„ Ratnagherry	4	„ Colombo	1[illegible]
„ Vingorla	4	„ Galle	15
„ Goa	[illegible]	„ Negapatam	16
„ Carwar	[illegible]	„ Pondicherry	17
„ Mangalore	[illegible]	„ Madras	19
„ [illegible]	[illegible]	„ Cocanada	21
„ Tellicherry	7	„ Vizagapatam	22
„ Calicut	[illegible]	„ Bimlipatam	2[illegible]
„ Beypore	[illegible]	„ Gopalpore	23
„ Cochin	[illegible]	„ False Point	24
„ Alleppey	[illegible]	Arrive at CALCUTTA	26

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked [illegible] the Steamers on this line [illegible] from intermediate ports [illegible] at Galle [illegible] Messageries Maritimes Company's [illegible] which [illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

[illegible] Bagdad, [illegible]

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM [illegible] [illegible] MUSCAT, [illegible], BAHREIN, [illegible]

The s.s. "[illegible]" [illegible] Commander [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the [illegible] September, 1874, at 5 P.M.

September 1874.		October 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	[illegible]	Leave BUSHIRE	[illegible]
„ Kurrachee	[illegible]	„ Mohammerah	1[illegible]
„ Gwadur	[illegible]	„ [illegible]	11
„ Muscat	[illegible]	„ Bushire	18
„ Bunder Abbas	[illegible]	„ Lingah	21
„ Lingah	[illegible]	„ Bunder Abbas	23
„ Bahrein	[illegible]	„ Muscat	2[illegible]
„ Bushire	[illegible]	„ Gwadur	27
„ F[illegible]	[illegible]	„ Kurrachee	30
„ Mahomerah	[illegible]		Nov.
Arrive BUSHIRE	[illegible]	Arrive BOMBAY	2

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will despatch

The s.s. "KURRACHEE," 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Nailor, on MONDAY, the 21st September 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. "CALCUTTA," [illegible] Tons, 150 H.P., Commander J. Marvin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th September 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer MEMFI, 2000 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th October 1874. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	Cabin.	Deck with Food
To Trieste	[illegible]24	£19-0
To Port Said	[illegible]	£14-8
To Suez	[illegible]	£13-7

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 16th Sep. 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	24
Suez	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
Port Said	[illegible]	[illegible]	9
Alexandria	[illegible]	[illegible]	9-10
Messina	60	[illegible]	14
Naples	60	[illegible]	14
Leghorn	60	[illegible]	14
Genoa	60	[illegible]	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	62	[illegible]	14 10

(2nd class: Table Wine; 3rd class: Without food.)

Children under [illegible] years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 3 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steam-ship ETHIOPIA are hereby [illegible] of the arrival of the Vessel and [illegible] to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their [illegible] GOODS [illegible]

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, [illegible] September 1874.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANDUKEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, [illegible] the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every [illegible], such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Passages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

ROWLAND AND CO.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, [illegible] Bills of Lading, [illegible] Seals, [illegible] to order, and at [illegible] "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

S.S. INDUS,	[illegible]78 Tons,	September 25th, to Southampton
S.S. NIZAM,	[illegible]726 „	October 5th.
S.S. LOMBARDY,	2723 „	„ 12th, to Southampton
S.S. HYDASPES,	2[illegible] „	„ 19th.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—

[illegible] Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York

P. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th September 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 21st Sept. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA, (1,874 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain W. W. Eastman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo to Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 18th September.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th September 1874.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 19th Sept., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship PERA, 2,119 Tons, and 400 H. P., Captain R. Mervyn, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 14th September 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL NECKLACES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Mr. Bapoobhoy Sewyehund the following valuable Necklaces—

No. 139 one Necklace, containing 102 Pearls, weighing 235 chows ....

No. 140 one Necklace, containing 115 Pearls, weighing 162 chows.................... } or 337 Carats.

No. 138 one Necklace, containing 90 Pearls, weighing 585 chows or 248 carats.

By order of Mooltanjee Jadowjee Purmanund, and on account and at the risk of Jamsetjee Pestonjee Madden—

[illegible]

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Brougham, &c., at Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Wheatley, Madden & Co.'s Office.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, piano, brougham, &c., the property of F. Blyth, Esq.; the same comprises rich cut glassware, dinner and breakfast sets, platedware such as curry dishes, ice pitcher, cruet, pickle, liqueur, and egg frames, tea set, butter pot, spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining table, side board, dining-room chairs, tea caddy, round, [illegible] work and wine tables, covered [illegible] sofas, easy folding [illegible] and drawing room chairs, teapoys, corner whatnots, an English mahogany grand square piano, single light hanging and table kerosine lamps, pictures, flower vases, musical box, [illegible] piece, an iron [illegible] four post bedstead, [illegible]

[illegible]

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain ware, &c., at No. 7, Grant's Building, Small Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the [illegible] instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the household furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, &c., the property of Thomas Murrell, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th September 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON AND OTHER METAL AT THE METAL MART AT CARNAC BUNDER.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction Suit No. 351 of 1874.

Shaik Adam Noorooddin and Alleebhoy Tyebboy—Plaintiffs.

vs.

Tyeballly Vulleejee and Esmailly Vulleejee—Defendants.

Pursuant to the Order of the High Court made in the above suit on the 20th of August last, and by direction of the Receiver appointed therein Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of September, instant, at 10 A.M., at the Metal Mart, at Carnac Bunder.

A large quantity of Swedish Iron, English and Welsh Iron, Tin plates, Corrugated Iron, sheet Iron, pig Lead, sheet Lead, Boiler plates, imitation Swedish Iron, Flat Iron, Nail Rod Iron Machine made, Hoop Iron, old sheet Iron, Galvanized Iron, &c. &c.

For conditions of sale and further particulars, apply to

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th September 1874.

DINSHAW-HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, the following Goods, viz.:

The carved blackwood furniture, comprising blackwood, circular and writing tables, chairs, cupboards, dressing and washhand tables, iron benches with cushions, carved conversation couches, wardrobes, sideboards, chiffoniers, lamps, flower vases, glassware, tumblers, decanters, plated articles, time-pieces, pictures, &c.

An invoice of gilt and black oval, circular and square photographic picture frames of sizes, small sized handsome photographic frames, albums of sizes, magnifying glasses, note papers and envelopes, carte-de-visites, opera glasses, stereoscopic views, and various other goods.

An invoice of new gilt jewellery consisting of lockets, breastpins, Albert and neck chains, pairs of studs, brooches, rings, &c.

A quantity of piece-goods, such as longcloths, madapollams, dhooties, jaconets, scarfs, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th September 1874.

VIRGIN CORK.

FOR FERNERIES, ROCKWORK, ARBOURS, WINDOW BASKETS, FLOWER STANDS, GROTTOS BRACKETS, CASCADES, and for covering old walls; also as a protection from the rays of the Sun.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORKWOOD COMPANY, Limited, of 28 Upper Thames Street, London, will execute orders for VIRGIN CORK, packed in Canvas, on the following terms:—

Cost and Freight to Bombay 50 shillings per cwt., payment by Draft at sight on a London House, in Exchange for Bill of Lading.

To the Queen and Royal Family;
To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment);
And to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments, and Railway Companies.
Established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER.
PRIZE MEDALIST OF THE LONDON, DUBLIN, AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS.

Maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all other Races and Great Events of the Day are timed.

MANUFACTORY AND CITY HOUSE—58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL.
WEST END ESTABLISHMENTS—25, OLD BOND STREET, AND 99, WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited (before sending their Orders elsewhere) to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, and ELECTRO-PLATE, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in ENGLAND.

WATCHES	CLOCKS.
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns.
Lever, Vertical,	Church, Turret,
Horizontal, Duplex,	Carriage, Chime,
Chronometer, Chronograph,	Dining and Drawing-room,
Keyless, Centre Seconds,	Hall, Shop,
Repeaters, Indian, &c.	Library, Bracket, &c.

ENGLISH ORMOLU CLOCKS, designed by English Artists and manufactured by J. W. BENSON, far exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this Establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental ateliers of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.

ARTISTIC GOLD JEWELLERY, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests, and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished Artists in the Precious Metals. Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings and all kinds of bijouterie, as supplied to Members of the Court and other Distinguished Personages.

PRESENTATION PLATE.—Testimonials of different sorts. Racing Cups, and Jewelled and other Boxes, as provided by Mr. BENSON for the Corporation of London, and other Public Bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c. &c.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-Plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., Exchanged. Merchants, Shippers, and Clubs supplied.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Plate sent to all parts of the world.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 19TH SEPT. 1874.

GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA
OF
LANGDADIN!!!

To be followed by SONGS and GYMNASTIC FEATS by the Actors.

The Drama abounds in novel and striking scenes, amidst which may be seen

A RAILWAY TRAIN!
AND
A BIG STEAM BOAT!
WITH PASSENGERS & ALL.

Tickets at Messrs. COOPER & Co. and at the Theatre. A good Band will be in attendance. Prices as usual.

Doors open at 8, Performance at half-past eight.

HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Limited).—The THIRD HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be HELD at the Registered Office, No. [illegible], New China Bazaar Street, on TUESDAY, the 29th September, at 4 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors, declaring an ad-interim dividend, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

B. SMYTH & Co., Secretaries.

N.B.—The Share Register of this Company will be closed from the 24th to 29th instant, inclusive.

12th September 1874.

THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the APOLLO PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st July 1874.

2nd.—To appoint Directors in the place of Mr. R. L. Crawford, who resigned on leaving for England, and of Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee, who retires by rotation.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th INSTANT until after the MEETING.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th September 1874.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી મદરાસ યુનાઈટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ

મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, when the following Resolutions will be proposed before the Meeting, and if approved will be passed, viz:—

1st. That the Capital of the Company be increased from Rs. 2,5[illegible],000 to Rs. 4,37,500 by the issue of 350 New Quarter Shares of Rs. 250 each.

2nd. That one such Quarter Share be offered to every holder of one whole Share in the Company, and that the Directors be authorized to dispose of any such New Quarter Shares not taken up, in such manner [illegible] may think beneficial to the Company.

3rd. That Calls on these New Quarter Shares be made by the Directors at such time as they may deem necessary or expedient.

4th. That these Quarter Shares shall be transferable in the same manner as the old Shares of the Company, and that every registered holder of four Quarter Shares shall be entitled to exchange the same for one whole Share of the Company, and to be one entitled to vote in respect thereof, but that no holder of any less number than four Quarter Shares shall be entitled to any vote in respect thereof, and that four Quarter Shares shall count as one vote.

By Order of the Directors,

મુલજી જેઠાની કુંપની.

MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th September 1874.

WEDGEWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITERS, consisting of a lock-up morocco case, containing a supply of [illegible] paper, copying-books, guards, styles, &c.

[illegible]	8½ by 6 inches......	Rs. 15 0
[illegible]	10½ by 9½ inches	„ 25 0
[illegible]	[illegible] by 9½ inches......	„ 35 0

[illegible] may always be had in [illegible]

STATIONERY AND OFFICE REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.

	Rs. a.
OBLONG FOLIO [illegible] "14" by "12½," bound full Scarlet Morocco, handsomely tooled and gilt, with 2 gilt clasps, with spaces for 27 Cabinets and 100 Cartes de Visite, interleaved with leaves of thick cardboard for large pictures	55 0
LARGE QUARTO, 1[illegible] by 8½, dark red Russia, to contain 192 Cartes de Visite only	45 0
Ditto Ditto Ditto with occasional Cabinet spaces and spare leaves for large pictures........	45 0
NEW UPRIGHT PATTERN, 10½ by 6, to contain 96 Cartes, 2 on a page	18 8
SMALL OBLONG, 8½ by 5½, dark brown Morocco, for 96 Cartes, 2 on a page, the pages richly ornamented	2[illegible] 0
Ditto larger, 9½ by 6½—new design, the mounts removeable at pleasure, for 96 Cartes and a few Medallions	32 0
SMALLER ALBUMS, for 1 on a page, richly bound, dark green Morocco, gilt corners, and 2 gilt clasps, ornamented Pages	35 0
SMALL SQUARE for 48 Cartes, 1 on a page	17 0
NEW BOX ALBUMS, loose leaves and glass top cover........	15 0
FOLDING POCKET CASES FOR CARTES-DE-VISITE, of Morocco leather, to contain 3 only........	3 12
FAMILY RECORD ALBUM, including spaces for 96 Cartes	70 0
SCRAP ALBUMS—BOUND FULL MOROCCO, Dark-red or dark-brown, handsomely gilt and tooled, and Lettered "Scraps," 11 by 9........	25 8
Ditto, ditto, 14 by 12........	45 0
Ditto, ditto, plainer binding, 14 by 10	11 4
ALBUMS FOR NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, strongly and neatly half-bound, small size	2 4

Photographs mounted and framed, and Albums prepared to order.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the Indian Travellers' Guide.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, an Upper Portion of the BUNGALOW "LIME GROVE," Middle Colaba, furnished or unfurnished, with or without Board.

WANTED, by a MARRIED COUPLE, to SHARE the EXPENSES of a BUNGALOW in a healthy locality. Address A., care Gazette Office.

FOR SALE, fine CHESTNUT PEGU PONY, believed to be sound, very showy, and up to any weight, an excellent Animal for a rough district or for a Lady's Pony Carriage. Apply to WM. WATSON & Co., 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel will be OPEN from the 19th instant to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and [illegible], under the shade of large trees, which [illegible] keep the extensive compound always fresh [illegible] undertakes to look after Bungalows on [illegible] of Rs. 30 per annum.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Direct shipments are now made
ONLY TO THE TRADE.
PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained

IN BOMBAY,
From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.
Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS ....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA ....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA......1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay..........D. S. KEMP & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 15th October, a well furnished BUNGALOW, with the use of a PIANO, for about two months, on Malabar Hill, most excellently situated, and entirely open to the westerly sea breeze. Carriages and Horses, and the Servants could also be had by arrangement. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

NOTICES.

NOW READY, MR. ANSTEY'S NOTES to the WAVERLEY NOVELS of SIR WALTER SCOTT. This Compilation consists of Four Hundred Learned and Amusing Notes of the late Mr. THOMAS CHISHOLM ANSTEY, Barrister-at-Law, to the Waverley Novels, with a Woodcut Portrait of the Author. Price Rs. 1 8. Sold at the FORT PRINTING PRESS, No. 16, Borah Bazaar, Fort.

NOTICE.—POWERS of ATTORNEY duly executed by the Executor and Executrix of the late Lieutenant-Colonel FREDERICK LAING MACKESON, Bombay Staff Corps, with a certified copy of deceased's Will, having been given to DAVID WILLIE, Esq., M. D., Acting Deputy Surgeon General N.D., Ahmedabad, empowering him to WIND UP the ESTATE of the abovenamed Testator, all persons having Claims against or owing Moneys to the said Estate, are hereby required to prefer such Claims and to pay such Moneys to him before the 1st day of November next, on which date the Personal Estate will be finally closed.

Ahmedabad, 12th September 1874.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that TWO CALLS of Rs. 125 (One Hundred and Twenty-five) each per SHARE have THIS DAY been MADE by the Directors on all the Shares forming the Second or Reserved Issue of Shares, PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of October 1874, and FRIDAY, the 1st day of January 1875, respectively.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th May 1874.

TENDERS invited for the CONSTRUCTION of an IRON BRIDGE ACROSS the RIVER TAPTEE at Surat, in the Presidency of Bombay.

Her Majesty's Government of Bombay are prepared to receive tenders in a lump sum, for the construction of an Iron Bridge over the Taptee River at Surat. The iron work to be supplied and erected by the Contractor, and the sum named is to include all the earthwork, &c., of the approaches shown in the Drawings.

Plans and Specifications are on view at the Offices of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, and the Executive Engineer, Surat. Sealed Tenders should be addressed to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Bombay, and should be posted so as to reach Bombay by the 15th November 1874, and unless they are received on or before that date they will not be considered.

The Government of Bombay do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. L. MARRYAT, Captain R.E.,
Acting Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Dept.

Bombay, 5th September 1874.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited by the Undersigned for the CONSTRUCTION of a MASONRY BRIDGE over the KRISHNA RIVER at Udgaum.

Printed Forms of Tenders, giving a Schedule of Quantities, together with conditions of Contract and Specification of the Work, can be obtained from the Office of the Executive Engineer, [illegible], on payment of Rs. 10.

Particular attention is called to the specification of the work, which will be strictly adhered to. No Tender will be received that is not on one of the abovementioned Printed Forms.

Drawings of the Bridge will be open for inspection at the Offices of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay; the Executive Engineer, [illegible]; and the Executive Engineer, Kolhapur.

Tenders will be received in Kolhapur up to the 12th October, after which date no Tender will be accepted.

Government will not [illegible] accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER [illegible], Major, R.E.,
[illegible], K.D.

BOMBAY FIRE [illegible] COMPANY (Limited).—The above [illegible] to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most [illegible] in Bombay, and in addition return insurers [illegible] Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

FELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, July, 1874.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS OF BUILDINGS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Company up to 4 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 26th day of September, instant, for the erection of BUILDINGS for a COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILL at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba. Plans will be shown and printed Copies of the Contract Papers furnished to Applicants on payment of Rupees (5) Five per each copy, at the Office of the Company. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (2,000) Two Thousand for which a receipt will be granted.

The Company will not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to assign a reason for the rejection thereof.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th September 1874.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ....Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC AND REINSURANCES INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL „	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ....Rs.	2,000,000
THE RHENISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL „	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Life Assurance, in TWELVE Different Forms, on New, Sound and Popular Principles, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES........Rs. 970-15-0 ONLY!

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

CUMROODEEN TYEBJEE, Esq., Solicitor.—Chairman.
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.
PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

SOLICITOR.
ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

This Company confers on the Assured substantial Advantages with Economical Management, and is the only Company that [illegible] amalgamation.

The Medical Advisers will see Applicants, at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by Appointment.

E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon, Marine Lines, 3 to 5 p.m.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BADHURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S., Cowasjee Patell Street, 2 to 5 p.m.

SHANTARAM VEETHUL, Esq., L.M., No. 662, Breach Candy Road, 2 to 5 p.m.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

The Directors beg to direct particular attention to their NEW and IMPORTANT FEATURES as explained in the Prospectus.

It is believed that so perfect a system of Assurance on life is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Company whatever.

Intending Assurers [illegible] are invited to compare Rates and Features with those of any other Company.

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Shares, and AGENCIES, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern......5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto, ditto Queen's do. ......6s. 0d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

			s. d.		£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons........	40 ozs.	at 6 0	....	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 0	....	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 „	at 6 0	....	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 0	....	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons........	12 „	at 6 0	....	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle........	11 „	at 6 0	....	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto........	12 „	at 6 0	....	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons			....	2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 „	at 6 0	....	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs........			....	1 5 0
				£57 14 0

A Pamphlet Illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the [illegible]. Price RUPEES THREE.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

BEER MUGS AND GOBLETS, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 35.
BISCUIT CADDIES, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 110.
BUTTER DISHES, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.
CAKE OR BREAD BASKETS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 60.
CANDLESTICKS, per pair, from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.
CLARET JUGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 160.
CRUET FRAMES, B. or D., from Rs. 12 to Rs. 120.
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, sets, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.
EGG FRAMES AND STEAMERS, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100.
EPERGNES & CENTRE PIECES, from Rs. 45 to Rs. 300.
FISH KNIVES AND FORKS, sets, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.
ICE JUGS, from Rs. 85 upwards.
INKSTANDS, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100.
MARMALADE OR JAM JARS, from Rs. [illegible] to Rs. 50.
MUFFINEERS, per pair, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 25.
NAPKIN RINGS, sets from Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.
PICKLE FRAMES, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 75.
SALVERS AND WAITERS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 75.
SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS, from a pair, Rs. 9 to a set Rs. 75.
SARDINE BOXES AND TONGS, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 76.
SUGAR BASKETS, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, from Rs. 90 to Rs. 300.
TOAST RACKS, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
SUITES OF FORKS AND SPOONS, from Rs. 90 to Rs. 390.

A LIST OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

Electro-Plated Ware of every description.

SILVER GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW HATS AND HELMETS.

LINCOLN BENNETT, AND OTHER SUPERIOR MANUFACTURES.

	Cash.	Credit.
Best Dress Hats, A. & Co.'s	12 8	14 0
Drab—very light	8 8	10 0
L. & B. Dress Hats } Extra Fine }	14 0	16 0
„ Tall Drab do.	11 8	13 0
FELT HATS.		
Ryde } Round Crown, Soft Top	6 8	7 8
Elgin } Stiff Brim, Moderate Height	7 0	8 0

	Cash.	Credit.
Campbell—Half Stiff	7 8	8 8
Tiverton—Stiff, New High Flat Crown	7 8	8 8
Torquay. Same Shape, Extra quality Beaver	9 0	10 8
Edinboro—High Stiff, Round	7 8	8 8
Kirtle—Moderate Round Crown	7 8	8 8

	Cash.	Credit.
Straw Boating Hats	3 8	4 0
Tweed Caps	3 8	4 0
„ Turbans	3 8	4 0
Cashmere do.	3 0	3 8
Tweed Hats	5 0	5 12
Scotch Caps	5 0	5 12
Seal Skin Turbans	4 12	5 8

WHITE REGULATION HELMETS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Cork and Felt	12 8	16 0
Extra quality, with additional Layers of Cork—very strong	16 0	18 0
The same shape, covered with White Doe, the best quality made, cleaned in a few minutes	20 0	23 0

"A NEW INTRODUCTION."

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Asquith & Co.'s Celebrated Shikar Helmet, made to resist The Hottest Sun covered with Tan Flax, Leather Bound	15 0	17 0
The same shape in White Drill, on Cork and Felt	13 8	15 0
Extra quality—Double Layers of Cork. A Splendid Helmet, made with wide Brim	16 0	18 0

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Drab Helmets, wide Brim, Low Crown, very light	8 8	10 0
A Special Shape for Ladies, lined with Cork, and fitted with Silk Pad	9 8	11 0
Drab Helmets, Double Felt throughout, with patent Inner Band, Easy Fitting	18 0	20 0
Deer Stalkers, for Early Morning, Ventilated	11 8	13 4

ASQUITH & COMPANY.
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

NOTICES.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

THEIR STOCK COMPRISES:—

Jewellery of English, Parisian, and Indian make.
Watches and Clocks of every description.
Silver Articles, both English and Indian made.
Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.
Fancy Leather Goods.

And a large and varied Assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS
ADAPTED FOR
WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large additions to primary cost arising from the various charges of freight, insurance, customs duty, packing, &c., the prices for all classes of their stock will be found not higher than those ruling at first class West-End Establishments in London.

Their various Illustrated Catalogues and Descriptive Lists, which can be procured post free on application, will be found of material assistance to intending purchasers in the Mofussil.

Orders respectfully solicited.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS,
HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

NB.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,
WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate,
Harness Mountings, &c.
BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.
In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.
PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5¼ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 30.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ....Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ....Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

CAMPBELL'S
"PLANTATION" TOBACCO,"
MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CO.
"PLANTATION WORKS"
DINDIGUL,
MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
have opened Depôts for the sale of their Manufactures, at
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND AT APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

These "Cheroot Depôts" are in charge of Messrs. Campbell & Co.'s own Clerks, to whom application should be made.

10 per cent. discount allowed on the Cash purchase of 2000 Cigars.

[illegible] per cent. allowed on [illegible]

Discount is only allowed on the purchase of Cigars made from Messrs. Campbell & Co.'s own Plantation Tobacco, viz., "A." Brand of Cheroots.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,
1st of JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Galosh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	15 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.'s Passenger Time Tables will be seen in the Guide.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Rajpootana State Railway.
  Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
  Punjaub and Delhi Division.
  Sind Section.
  Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
  P. & O. Co.
  Messageries Maritimes.
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
  Bombay Steam Ferries.
  China Steamers.
  Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay..........Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad..........Kellner & Co.
Alexandria..........D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore ...."Spectator" Office.
Bombay ....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta ....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora ....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.........."Sindian" Press.
London ....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras ....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran..........Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund ...."Observer" Office.
Poona ....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

NOTICES.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADEVEE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

BEGS to invite the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood and Teakwood and Gold Gilt Furniture for Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bed-room, Offices, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, Iron Baby's Cots, Cradles, Folding Chairs, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds, Swing Cots, Tents, &c., of all sizes. Brass Canopies, Tents, Tent Beds, Child's Beds, Swing Cots, and Reading Chairs, Rocking Horses of all sizes.

ENAMELLED PIERS, in best double gilt frames, Dressing Looking-glasses, mahogany and marble top.

ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS of one, two and four seats, Wooden and Tin Tubs for bath rooms, Hear Bath Tubs, Foot Tubs and Cans.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY LAMPS, Police Hand Lanterns, Round Hanging Globes, plain and flowered, Argand Hanging Globes, plated and bronzed Kerosine Hanging Lamps, Candle Globes, Pictures in frames, Travelling Portmanteaus of all sizes and description.

MILLINERY.—Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Kid Gloves, Straw Hats, Dresses, Ladies' Boots, Children's Straw Hats, Cloaks, Dresses, Hoods, Caps, &c. &c., Air Pillows, Beds, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Scented Soap in boxes and bars, Scents, Children's Toys, Sweetmeat Bottles, &c., Marble Toys, Flower Vases, Bird Cages, Children's Boots and Shoes.

CROCKERIES.—Dinner sets, Breakfast sets, Wine Coolers, Electro-plated Icepitcher, and other sundries, &c., Cut Tumbler Glasses, Wine Jugs, Beer and Water Jugs, complete sets, &c.

CRETONNES, CHINTZ, REPS, DAMASKS, VELVETS, plain and flowered, of all colours and description, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, silk and woollen, for furniture, &c., Carpet Footstools, Carpet Rolls and Borders, Carpets in pieces, of sizes, Tea Trays in sets.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESSES, Saddles, Whips, &c., &c., Feather Pillows, large China Fans, China Coffee and Tea Canisters, China Mats, Rattan Chairs.

RAILWAY RUGS, Table Covers, Copper Kettles round and oval-shaped.

J. N. further begs to state that he would be glad to receive orders for making furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him, with instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to Repair, Re-line and Polish (French) carefully all sorts of Furniture, &c., either at the residence of Customers or in his Establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and having furnished from his Establishment, Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to His Highness the Holkar of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattyawar, and many other Native Chiefs, J. N. hopes for a continuance of their kind support.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,
MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED, 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made [illegible] of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.

BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.

THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, and Boatside Landaus, with patent folding heads.

SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with driving, reach-boxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.

CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door hinges, giving greater width of door-way.

SINGLE and double-seated, circular-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.

STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting hoods, convertible into Waggonettes, T-Cart, or Stanhope, at pleasure.

TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog-Carts, with hoods, for Pony or Horse.

C. AND UNDER SPRING, or grasshopper Spring, Calsgon, and side sweep Buggies.

SIMPSON'S improved Dog-cart, hung low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring shafts.

S. AND CO.'S improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.

CHAR à BANC, 4-in-hand Coaches, Canoe-shaped, and other Drags.

STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore, and other Princes, estimated for and completed in the best taste.

PALANKEEN COACHES.

HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.

THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up full size, for inspection and approval.

DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of HARRISON BROS.' Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Silver stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Chimney, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles Hired for a day or month.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR and Co. beg respectfully to announce that besides their Usual Cold Season Supply, they have JUST RECEIVED, a very large assortment of ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, that are very rare in this country, and that they now offer them at rates far below those hitherto charged by all other Seedsmen in Bombay.

Detailed Price Lists can be had Post Free on application.

TERMS—CASH.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 1st September 1874.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
23 APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PARCELS, CASES, &c., SENT TO ENGLAND and elsewhere for Re 1 and upwards according to size, for delivery at address free of all charges.

HOME and OTHER REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable rates of Exchange.

PASSAGES by Steamers and Ships secured.

PASSPORTS, SOVEREIGNS, and other REQUISITES for Travellers procured.

GOODS, STORES, WINES, &c., SUPPLIED from Stocks here or from England.

PERSONAL, FINANCIAL and GENERAL AGENCY business conducted.

Every information will be given on application, either personally or by letter.

FOR SALE, a BILLIARD TABLE in excellent order. Rs. 700. Apply to G. W. MOULTRIE, Elphinstone Circle.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDed at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S C.F. BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trials of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address). Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, JUST ARRIVED per Steamer FLORA, from Trieste—

VIENNA BEER, in 4 dozen Cases, at Rs. [illegible] per dozen. HUNGARIAN WINES, in 1 dozen cases, RED and WHITE, at Rs. 15 and 18, or 2 dozen Pints at Rs. 16 and R[illegible].

Apply to the Godown-keeper of

A. C. GUMPERT.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner	...Rs. 30 per doz.	qts.
Laubenheimer	... „ 15	„
Steinwein	... „ 20	„
Liebfraumilch	... „ 20	„
CLARETS—Chateau de Franck	... „ 14	„
Chateau Leoville	... „ 24	„
Chateau Lafitte	... „ 28	„
Vray Canon	... „ 18	„
STAR OF INDIA PALE ALE—Rs. [illegible] per doz. Quarts, in 4 doz. Casks.		
Do. do. Rs. 7 per doz. Pints, in 8 doz. Casks.		
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 50 per Case of 1 doz.		qts.
Ditto	„ 26	2 doz. pts.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane:—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs. 25 per dozen.

[illegible]

CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co.'s [illegible] „ 14

Do. [illegible] „ 17

Also, Messrs. PLUNKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co.:—

SHERRY, ...Rs. 25 per dozen.

Ditto ....

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1874.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1874.

Up to the time of writing no telegram of to-day's date has come to hand.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, Surats steadier, the sales for the day being 15,000 bales, of which 4,500 were Surats. Spot quotations as given by Reuter show an advance of 1-16d. in Good Fair Ginned Broach and ⅛d. per lb. in Good Fair Ginned Dharwar and Hinganghaut.

In General Produce the only change reported is in Coffee, Mid Plantation Ceylon being quoted at 114s., an advance of 1s. per cwt., the market at the same time being strong.

The weekly quotations for Metals give an advance of £1 per ton in Copper; Yellow Metal unaltered; Silesian Spelter 10s. per ton higher.

The Bank of England return for the week is again favourable, the Reserve having increased by £437,500, and Bullion by £125,000, bringing the proportion of Reserve Liabilities up to 49¾ against 48½ per cent., last week. Discount on 6 months' sight Indian bills is quoted at 3¼, or ¼ per cent. over the Bank rate; but this can scarcely be interpreted as against the market in the immediate future, capitalists naturally requiring a slight advantage before locking up money at present low rates. The fact of a further payment of £60,000 into the Bank, since the return, is much more significant, not from the amount, but as indicating the tendency of the Market at the moment, and a reduction of the Bank rate to 2½ per cent. next week seems by no means improbable.

Reuter's quotations for Rupee Paper indicate an apparent decline of 1¼ per cent. in Fours and 1¼ per cent. in Fours and a half, but from what we can learn, this is owing more to previous quotations having been unduly high than to any actual change in the market. Fives and a half are still quoted at 101¼, which shows an advantage of fully ¾ per cent. over Bank Bills as a means of remittance to England.

The fortnightly statement of shipments of Piece Goods to India, received this morning, reports heavy supplies of all descriptions for Bombay, but moderate for Calcutta.

In STERLING EXCHANGE, transactions, as usual on mail day have been very limited, and rates are not materially altered, but if anything the tendency is easier and against remitters. Business has again been almost entirely confined to Bank Bills, no amount of private paper being offered, and so far as this market alone is concerned, prospects still point to a decline in rates. The figures, at which the Council drafts were allotted on Wednesday, creates some little uncertainty, as the Exchange Banks could have drawn more advantageously from this side, and, in some quarters, it is believed probable that the bulk of the bills have been taken up by outsiders as a remittance against allotments of the Government loan; however, this may be, unless adverse influences from Calcutta, intervene, there is nothing on this side to warrant the figures paid.

We quote to-day :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s 10d. to 1-32d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	6 months' sight	1s 10 5-16d. to ⅜d.	"
Credits	6 "	.. 1s 10 15-32d.	"
Documents	6 "	..1s 10 9-16d. to 5-8d.	"

On Calcutta nothing has been done, and rates are nominally unaltered.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is decidedly quiet, and we still quote :—Fours Rs. 103¾; Fours and a half Rs. 101½; Fives and a half Rs. 109½.

The SHARE MARKET has been very steady, but only in the case of Spinning property can we quote higher prices.

In COTTON nothing has been done on European account, mail day and the heavy rain having kept buyers off the Green. Prices are nominally unaltered.

FREIGHTS are unchanged, at £1-18 9 by steamers, sailing ships no quotation.

PIECE GOODS, if any thing are in somewhat better request, and although values are no higher more firmness is apparent.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs	Rs	p. a.		
100,000	400	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	96
32,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,420
[illegible]	500	all	12p.ct	Do of Bombay New	180
10,000	500	250	12p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	500
[illegible]	1,000	all	8 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,200
19,000	250	all	9p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	200
40,000	125	all	12pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	5 p.ct	National Bank of India	124
[illegible]	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	515

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	6,000	2,850	100p.s	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,350
200	2,000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
100	60	all	15p.ct	Albert Ginning Co.	6,0
250	6,00	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	1,010
200	1,000	450	[illegible]	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	2,000	1,000	[illegible]	Apollo Press Co	1,000
200	2,000	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,850
200	2,000	all	200 p.s	Bombay Press Co	1,2,0
200	500	80	60 p.s	Do New	280
960	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	..	37½	Carwar Company	700
600	1,800	all	70 p.s	Colaba Press Co.	5,200
850	9,000	all	250p.s	East India Press Co.	2,000
150	5,000	all	300 p.s	Fort Press Co.	4,200
320	2,000	2,000	75 p.s	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	100
300	500	all	100 p.s	French Press Co	425
250	5,000	1,45	75 p.s	Imperial Press Co	450
600	400	350	25 p.s	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	555
600	2,000	5000	—	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
190	2,000	750	100 p.s	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
2,0	1,000	all	—	[illegible]'s Press Co	1,025
400	85	75	5 p.s.	Scinde Press Co.	[illegible]
160	1,00	75	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	250
120	1,500	1,500	Rs. 5	Victoria Press, Madras	800
150	800	all	12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
400	1,00	all	100 ps	Volkart's United Press Co.	250

* Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	219-8-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
—	£20	109-1-6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£20	[illegible]	do.	Ditto	—
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,810
—	£18	196-3-1	do.	Do. New Shares	[illegible]

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[illegible]

MONEY MARKET.

[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s BELLONA, 1,226 tons, Captain W H Rhodes, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s COCONADA, 517 tons, Captain R J Scott, arrived in harbour on the 17th inst from Calcutta (September 3rd), with a general cargo.

THE s s MEINAM arrived at Calcutta on Monday, from Suez with the following passengers :—Mr Determey Mr Santambrosio, Mr Mofanini, Mr Defant, Mr Harvey, Mr G Moutbrun, Mr and Mrs Ponnie, Mr Fulib, Mr and Mrs Determey, Mr H Hartino, Mr E Linares, Mr Laycock, Mr D Jarnis and 5 natives.

THE B I S N Co's s s CALCUTTA, 863 tons, Captain J Melville, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Kurrachee.—Captain Horsford, and servant, Mr Parrott, Asst Apothy A McCase, Mr Rigby, and nine deck passengers. From different ports.—Thirty-one deck passengers.

THE s s SULTAN arrived in Madras roads from Calcutta on Tuesday and left the following day for London with the following passengers :—From Calcutta—Mrs Girling and two children, Major Knowles, H M's 77th Regt, Rev E Girling and Messrs Harris and Norris. From Madras.—Mrs Bradstreet, 2 children, and European servant, Mrs Macdonnel, infant and servant, and Messrs H M O'Kelley and J Sinclair.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Coconada (s)	Scott	Calcutta, Sept 3.
18	Calcutta (s)	Melville	Bussorah, Sept. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Gwalior (s)	Heselwood	Aden & Suez.
	Bellona (s)	Rhodes	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Ship Winers, to Calcutta.

Ship Superb, to Penang.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
14	Meinam (s)	Blane	Galle, Sept 8.
	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	Baldwin	Chandbally, Sept 13.
	Knight Companion	Rouch	Bombay, Aug 26.
	Sagof	Nacoda	Jedda, July 28.
	Colonel Fytche	Ward	Naraken, Aug 29.
	Evening Star	Wales	Moulmein, Sept 2.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.			
14	Dacca (s)	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
15	Sultan (s)	....	Calcutta.
15	Asia (s)	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.			
15	Athena	....	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Parasene s, 20 bundles hoop iron, and 6 bundles bar iron, W A Graham and Co.

Riga s, 3 casks padlocks, H B Jeejeebhoy.

Cella s, 8 cases cochineal, S Tyabjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Ethiopia s, 121 cases window glass, Ameerodin Fazulally.

Carmarthenshire, 16 casks beer, Orr and Heerjeebhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 50 boxes brandy, Planque Vinay and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ithuriel, s, 58 bales cotton, Boeda Ragoojee; 107 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass; 16 bales wool, Cursondass Nensey; 1,066 bags linseed, Mackinlay, Simpson & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia (s), 12 tins castor oil, C. Grandona.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia (s), 800 bags gingely seed, Aleen, Risbe and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Baroda s, 37½ cwts. onions, Sooleman Kholifa; 120 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 47 chests opium, S J Abraham; 63 chests opium, N J Abraham; 36 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 16 chests opium; S E Sassoon; 23 bales cotton B I S N Co; 26 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 54 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 3½ cwts b'delium, Goolam Hoosen John Mahomed; 52 chests opium, Shryram Dawlutram; 2 chests opium, Heeralall Ramgopall; 228 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Baroda (s), 19 chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw and Co; 1 chest opium, Jugnath Ramjus; 7 chests opium, Ganesdass Sobhagmul; 13 chests opium, Hajareemul Nursingdass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—SEPTEMBER 16.

Peterson, Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, from Kirkee.

SEPTEMBER 17.

Sandiley, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal 15th Hussars, on leave, from Poona.

Lucas, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURE—SEPTEMBER 18.

Dent, Captain, 3rd Hussars, on sick leave, to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Sept 15.)

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave absence from their stations :—

The privilege leave of absence for three months granted to Mr C F MacCartie, Asst to the Colr and Mag of the Kistna District, is converted into leave on medical certificate for nine months.

Maj G V Law, Ex Engr of the 3rd grade, thirty days' subsidiary leave, from the 1st instant.

Lieut T Greenaway, S C, Asst Engr 2nd grade, one month's leave to study Tamil.

Mr J C Johnston, Asst Engr of the 3rd grade, thirteen days' privilege leave.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

The Hon David Arbuthnot, to act as Third Member of the Board of Revenue during the absence of the Hon R A Dalyell on leave, or until further orders.

Mr Henry Sullivan Thomas, to act as Colr and Mag and Agent at Tanjore during the employment of the Hon D Arbuthnot on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Alexander McCallum Webster, to act as Colr and Mag of South Canara during the employment of Mr Thomas on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Harry St Aubyn Goodrich, to act as Colr and Mag and Agent to the Govr of Fort St George in Vizagapatam during the absence of Mr Melville on leave, or until further orders.

Mr W G Underwood, to act as Head Asst to the Colr and Mag of Coimbatore from the 24th June last, the date on which he took charge of the Office from Mr Rice.

Mr H Gompertz, to act as Depy Supt. Revenue Survey, during the absence of Mr F C Puckle or till further orders.

Mr H V Mayer, Asst Director of Revenue Settlement, to act as Depy Director of Revenue Settlement in Ganjam.

Mr F B Pedroza, to act as Asst Director of Revenue Settlement in Chingleput.

D Purushottamaiya, Treasury Depy Colr of Vizagapatam, to act as Treasury Depy Colr at Masulipatam during the absence of K Rama Rau, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr J W McMurray, Colr's Sheristadar, to act as Treasury Deputy Colr at Vizagapatam during the employment of D Purushottamaiya on other duty, or until further orders.

Conductor G E Wiffen, Sub-Engr of the 1st grade, South Arcot District to be Asst Engr of the 1st grade, with effect from the date on which the vacancy caused by Mr J Hannan's departure on furlough may occur.

Mr W McQuhae, Collr and Mag of Madura, delivered over charge of the District to Mr H W Bliss on the 4th instant.

Surgn-Maj M C Furnell, F R C S, Principal and Professor of Medicine in the College and Physician of the General Hospital, assumed charge of the Office from Surgn-Maj G Smith, M D, on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

The R H the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut-Col W O Swanston, Actg Commr of Police Madras, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Madras.

The undermentioned is appointed to be Mag of the second class, and to exercise the powers conferred on Mag of that class by Notification of 1st Jany 1873 :—

Mr H T Ross, Asst to the Collr and Mag of Bellary.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Ootacamund, 12th September 1874.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Capt F R B Byrch, Genl List, Qr Mr 1st N I, on furlough on medical certificate for 18 months.

Capt F H Vanderzee, S C 2nd Wing Subn 24th N I, is permitted to proceed to sea on private affairs for three months.

Capt E P Maltby, Genl List, Infantry, Asst Comr, 2nd class, Mysore, is permitted to avail himself of the furlough to Europe granted to him, so soon as he can be spared from the duties on [illegible]

HIGH COURT.—19TH SEPTEMBER.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., Chief Justice.]

[illegible]

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill.]

[illegible]

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN

OF

AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that in consequence of the numerous applications which he continues to receive from India for his PERFECTED SPECTACLES, &c., he has arranged to send his qualified Assistant to Bombay in October next, with a complete assortment of his CELEBRATED OPTICS, to whom those requiring assistance in reference to their sight may feel every confidence in applying.

The arrival of Mr. Menist's Assistant will be duly announced.

42, Burton Crescent, London, 7th August 1874.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BAYLEY—September 12th, at Dorunda, the wife of Capt. H. E. Bayley, Adjutant, 33rd Regt, M. N. I., of a daughter.

GUBBOY—September 1st, at 67, Canning Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr S D Gubboy, of a son.

GRANT—September 14th, at Allahabad, the wife of S W Grant, Supervisor, P W D, of twins (sons), still-born.

PAUL—September 14th, at 3, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of the Hon'ble G C Paul, of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1874.

THE abundant rains of September have now secured the provinces of Hindustan against the chance of a recurrence of drought this year; and the only danger with which any part of the country is threatened springs from a too plentiful rather than a scanty supply of water. Whatever calls, therefore, may be made on the Government to aid the inhabitants of districts in which crops have been wasted and villages swept away by inundations, it can no longer be considered presumptuous to say that we have reached the last page in the records of the famine in Bengal and Behar, and that nothing of interest remains to be told beyond a statement of what the calamity has actually cost India and how the money has been expended. Sir Richard Temple fixed some time ago the 15th of September as the date on which the position of affairs in the districts in which the State has maintained public works and other agencies of charitable relief would be reconsidered: and we may therefore hope to find in to-day's or next Saturday's *Gazette of India* an account of the means by which the Government proposes to lead the people back to their ordinary avocations and teach them to become once more independent of State aid. This will be a difficult task, especially if it be the case, as the *Englishman* asserts in an article, evidently written by some one who knows Northern Behar well, that there has been no famine at all in Sarun, which has always been spoken of as one of the most heavily afflicted districts, and that the Collector of Chupra has thrown away hundreds of thousands of pounds in feeding people who could have very well afforded to buy food for themselves this year. We commend the *Englishman's* article to the perusal of any reader who is anxious to form an impartial opinion on the vexed question of the famine; for it seems to us to fix the real character and limits of the scarcity more clearly than all the official narratives we have read put together. It is not likely, however, that, now the famine has been conquered, any one will be punished or even greatly blamed for mistakes that may have been made in the campaign. The Government will be too well pleased at its own success not to overlook the blunders of its subordinates. Nor will the Indian public care much about anything but "the bill," which they have not seen yet, and which they are left to pay, now that the English press has exhausted the wealth of philanthropic sentiment with which, instead of with material riches, it has endowed India. It was almost inevitable that, after six and a half millions had been allotted for the famine in the Budget, energetic administrators should use this grant to the last farthing; and Sir Richard Temple's final report will probably show that the calculations of the quantity of grain that would be required were correct to a grain of rice. It will, therefore, be all that we can reasonably hope for, if, in the result, the estimate of last April is not exceeded. The special correspondent of the *Times*, whose real mission to this country seems to have had for its object to allow the leading journal to get off the false track along which it had been led by the late Editor of the *Friend of India* and to do Lord Northbrook justice, states, we observe, in the course of a long and able letter reviewing the Viceroy's financial policy, that no further expenditure beyond what was foreseen has been or will be incurred. If this account of the situation be accurate, and we ought to know within a few days whether it is or not, we may anticipate a very cheering financial statement next year. We wish, by the way, that Mr. Routledge would shake off the habit, which all correspondents of the home papers seem to regard as a part of their duty, of abusing the Indian press. It is not fair to describe "one "portion of the Indian press as denouncing "the Viceroy for hesitation, while another was "denouncing him for precipitation." The Indian press generally has done full justice to Lord Northbrook's policy from the first, and the correctness of its insight is proved by the despatch of Mr. Routledge himself to India to collect material for enabling the *Times* to follow our lead.

THERE is something almost ludicrous in the zeal with which our chief military authorities prosecute the unlucky British officer of this too progressive period. It is not enough to send him, old, young, or middle-aged, to garrison schools of instruction, there to be mentally crammed and stuffed with good store of professional book lore; but, and possibly to counteract the sedentary habits acquired in the schools, this victim of our theorists is further driven into gymnasiums to practice acrobatic feats in such few moments of leisure as are left him amid the calls of duty and parade work. In a recent circular addressed to the army, H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief expresses his regret that officers do not avail themselves of the bountiful privileges here accorded to them [illegible] be desired, and general officers are directed to encourage "by all means in their power" that [illegible] the gymnasium [illegible] year to be one of the military hobbies of the day. But although the War Office entreats [illegible] majors to disport themselves upon the swing [illegible] with dumb bells and clubs [illegible] same manner as the ducks did [illegible] In truth, men are not made of iron or brass to endure the perpetual hammering of the military theorist at head and body. There is a limit to the mental and physical powers of mere flesh and blood; and, though the War Office is apparently quite ignorant of the fact, it is notwithstanding beyond dispute that India is about the last country in the world in which a weary brain-tasked man would turn to gymnastics as a source of relaxation and rest. Jumping with the pole, turning somersaults, vaulting, and the rest of it, may be very agreeable amusement in an English climate, and for young Collegians of the Rugby School of Muscular Christianity, but these sports [illegible] to lose a good deal of their attractiveness when [illegible] hostile to violent exercise of every description. Everyone must [illegible] at 96 ° [illegible] Yet it is all sports at this that His Royal Highness would induce the officers to partake, even expressing his surprise and regret that they don't seem to take any pleasure in them. For our own part we think the wonder is that any officer, over a certain period of service in India, can be found to endure such torture as is concealed in these acrobatic feats, and we must candidly confess that, unlike the Duke, we fail to see any particular advantage accruing from violent gymnastic feats in a climate that is decidedly antagonistic to them. It is very right and proper that officers should be taught the use of their swords in the fencing school, and there can be no objection to men desirous of distinguishing themselves as acrobats having facilities placed at their disposal for the purpose; but it is another thing altogether to render gymnastics as nearly a *compulsory* entertainment as possible, and that, too, for men who from years, physique, or what not, are manifestly incapable of enduring the exercise without sorrow and much suffering.

We are probably indebted to the Prussians for the exceeding rage for improvement that is now so remarkable a characteristic of our military system. It is said that many German officers are fuddled with learning and beer together, and we would appear to take these distinguished foreigners as our models of military perfection in all but the beer. The programme of education, indeed, drawn up by the theorists for the benefit of the British officer of the day, is of such a nature as to induce a weakening of the brain if not of the legs for the person undergoing it. Actively employed in surveying and reconnoitring from sunrise to breakfast, in military drawing and military law from that meal to tiffin, in gymnastics and parades in the afternoon, and possibly on some regimental duty during the night, it may be thought that the British officer has rather a lively time of it than otherwise, especially so when we consider the climate out here, and the difficulty we all more or less experience in using our brains or our limbs in so ardent a temperature. Of course the latent energy in a man must be brought out by sending him to the trapeze after a morning of severe study and a tiffin of prawn curry, and in so far as developing the resources of the officer is concerned there may not be a great deal to be said against the whole War Office programme; but the worst of it is, that this great labour fails to produce any remarkable fruit, and, for all the improvement that is to be perceived in the army as its results, we might as well have no acrobats, no students of the Prussian pattern. Those who remember the army of India thirty or forty years ago are wont stoutly to maintain that we had better officers before the days of gymnastics than we have now, and certainly they are apt to stagger any controversialist by the test with which they point to the *shikarring* feats of old in contradistinction with the acrobatic ones of the present era. There were mighty hunters in those days, and great hog hunting meets, at which officers learnt to gallop across country if not to reconnoitre it. Spare hours were devoted to tigers, bears, and boars, instead of to wooden horses and Indian clubs; and the question is, whether the old system of training did not turn out better men than the new? Doubtless the native troops appreciated the tiger hunting officer better than the man of books and spectacles, but it is of little use arguing this point now, since high prices alone have to a great extent driven English *shikarrees* from the field. Any man can afford to amuse himself with a pair of dumb bells and a military law book, but rifles and horses cost money, so that the officer must, in fact, consider himself indebted to the theorists for cheap and pleasant entertainment—that is to say, if he finds pleasure in it. But there are those who either rightly or wrongly believe that we are overdoing this cultivation of the officer with no praiseworthy purpose. They hint that all this instruction, mental and physical, that we lavish on the army, is simply so much dust thrown in the eyes of John Bull to cause him to believe that he has the most efficient, if the smallest, army of all the great Powers. The officer, they would have us believe, is sacrificed to a political effect, and he is crammed like a goose that the Minister of War may crow like a cock. Doubtless Mr. Bull is no judge of military matters, and is ready enough to credit what is told him on these affairs; but even honest John must, we think, perceive the ridiculous aspect of what we may call the gymnastic system for lack of a better word—a system that is fast tending to render the army the hardest worked as well as the worst paid profession in England or India.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

A RESOLUTION of the Bombay Government upon a Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, dated 18th August, submitting a report by the Executive Engineer, Begori Division, says there can be no doubt, from the several reports and telegrams received, that the inundation of the Indus this year has been of extraordinary height. Notwithstanding the enormous quantity of water thrown off on the right bank towards Jacobabad, and on the left towards the Eastern Narra, the river gauge at Fort Bukkur still gave readings higher than have ever been known during the past thirty years, previous to which no record was kept. In the Eastern Narra it is considered that nothing has been seen like it since 1826, when a flood passed the whole way down the valley and escaped into the sea at Lukput, which flood was believed to be the greatest ever known, and there is every probability that that flood and the one of this year are the highest which have occurred during the present century. Government have requested Colonel Merriman, on his return from Upper Sind, where he has gone to inspect the canals, to submit a report showing the extent of the country flooded and a state of the readings of the Bukkur, the 12th mile Eastern Narra, and the Kotree gauges from the 1st of June compared with former years. It is suggested that the report should be illustrated by a map and diagram of the inundations.

CAPTAIN BYTHESEA, R. N., Consulting Officer to the Government of India on Naval Affairs and Dockyards, arrived in Bombay on Thursday. We understand that he will examine the harbour minutely, and specially acquaint himself with the Dockyard, the Hydraulic Lift, foundations, &c., with the object of advising the Government of India on questions regarding these costly institutions that may be submitted to him. [illegible]

SPORT in Bombay will receive a fillip on Saturday fortnight, when the Football Club sports will take place at the bandstand. [illegible] had no objection to the number he proposed to give himself. [illegible] to-day or to-morrow an eleven [illegible] probably proceed from Bombay [illegible] to compete with some of the bold [illegible] have lately been revelling in the [illegible] game before fine company in fine pleasant weather. As the Poona team is a strong one, it is doubtful whether the capital of the Presidency will conquer the large mofussil village which is annually patronised by the Governor. The Bombay eleven will probably be chosen from among the following gentlemen :—T. Moore, J. Moore, N. Campbell, Hamilton Maxwell, W. Tennent, W. Baker, — Knapp, Wyer, Young, McHinch, Balfour, and Ward. The play will take place on Monday and Tuesday.

POONA RACES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

CLOUD and sunshine alternating have been the attributes of the weather from Tuesday last till Thursday afternoon, till when the rain still held off. A little sprinkling earlier might have done the course some good, as even now it is exceedingly hard-going; but when it does commence to drizzle, after some time, it is so doubtful as to its clearing up, but rather swelling into heavy showers, that the lovers of sport are quite contented with the weather, and look ominously on the merest indication of a more than usual cloudiness. It is surprising to see how all classes of the community crowd to see the races. From the remotest ends of the city and Kirkee, and other distant places about Poona, natives of all creeds and denominations wend their way, on race days, to the course with that irresistible fascination, as it were, that draws them to some great Indian fair. And many of these excited folk even forget the alternative race days, and on a Monday, or Wednesday, or Friday might be seen stragglers, perhaps come some distance, wandering sheepishly about the parade ground, making gloomy inquiries as to there being "no races." The confectioners and other caterers to the public palate are, however, more "cute," and you will never chance to see a stall, or conical-shaped booth, or the inevitable "limbuld and tahnie-vater" boy on the common on a non-race day. Going through the bazaars, as one is sometimes compelled to do, not only do you see most of the shops closed, but there appears to be a general suspension of business for the two hours during which the races last. There is, it must be added, a considerable falling off in the lotteries, and, in fact, betting in general. Whereas in the Campbell and Mansfield days three lotteries and even more used to fill, without much ado, on each race: it is difficult now to fill a single lottery on one race out of the five or six events on the card of the day. For this day's races a lottery of Rs. 1,300 was got up for the Monsoon Stakes, in which Merrylegs was made first favourite, the Aga's stable second, and Delawar third. Other two lotteries of Rs. 500 each filled for the Galloway Handicap and the Beaten Plate, respectively, in the former of which Amnesty was first in favour, Cherub next, and Saladin third, whilst in the latter both horses had an equal number of backers. The Stewards' Purse was a walk over for Timbertop, of whom, after his grand performance in the Governor's Cup, all owners cried "shy." The Steeple-chase was considered a certainty for Shah, who fully maintained his popular credit. The Beaten Plate and Monsoon Stakes I have alluded to already, the favourite in the latter losing nothing of his old renown. Next came the Geographical States, for which Ronan was slightly in favour; but, as on the first two or three occasions, he showed again the white feather. Towards evening it began to blow a gale, and many thought the old Deccan monsoon race weather had after all set in but with the exception of a few occasional showers, which cooled the weather considerably, all passed off pleasantly enough. A trio of wretched Serenaders enlivened (!) the spectators with Negro melodies, and an importunate proffering of Bones' hat for "siller," which though it had a far from respectable appearance for the "Virginia Darkies," made a respectable "gathering in" for Bones. The races were run in the following order :—

RACE.—"Stewards' Purse" of Rs. 500, forced for all English and Colonial horses that have won during the meeting (G. R. races excepted, unless otherwise specified in the terms of the race), at an entrance of 10 G. M. Losers of the above classes can enter at 8 A.M. the day before the race. Highest weight not to exceed 10-stone 7lbs. 2 miles.

Mr Covey's ....b aus g Timbertop .. Walk over.

1ST RACE.—"A Steeple Chase." For all horses, Rs. 500 from the fund. Arabs 10-7; Country-breds 11-7; Walers 13-7. Previous winners of any Steeple Chase once 6 lbs., twice 9 lbs., oftener 12 lbs. extra. Mare and Gelding allowances. G. R. Those who have never won a Steeple Chase allowed 4 lbs. The full amount will only be given if three horses, *bonâ fide* the property of different owners, start; if two, Rs.250. No public money given for a walk over. To close and name 1st September. Entrance 2 G. M. About 3 miles over a fair chasing-course. To be run within a week after the 17th September. The day to be fixed hereafter.

		st. lbs.		
Mr French's	b a geld Shah	10 7	Owner	1
Capt Marshall's	g a h Heart'sease	10 7	Capt Napier	2

This was the most hollow affair of the day. Shah led from start to finish and won easily, Heart'sease having refused at the very first fence. This the latter continued doing at every jump, but was literally taken over by his rider. In this way he lost much ground and was a very bad second.

2ND RACE.—"The Beaten Plate," Rs. 350 from the fund. Handicap open to all beaten horses of the meeting, entrance 10 G. M. H. F. 1½ mile. Weight to be announced by 10 A.M. the day before the race, and declarations as to standing the handicap or not to be made with the nominations of the day.

		st. lbs.		
H H Aga Khan's	b aus m Munijeh	8 12	Rowjee	1
Mr Covey's	b aus filly Dagmar	8 4	....	2

Both got off together at the second attempt, Munijeh leading from start to finish, and winning easily in 2m. 56s.

3RD RACE.—"The Monsoon Stakes" of Rs. 500, forced for all Arab and country-bred horses that have won during the meeting (G. R. races excepted, unless otherwise specified in the terms of the race), at an entrance of 10 G. M. Losers of the above classes can enter at 8 A. M. the day before the race. Highest weight not to exceed 10-stone. 2 miles.

		st. lbs.		
Abdool Rahman's	b a h Merrylegs	10 0	Hackney	1
Abdools Salim's	g a h Delawar	9 1	Vinal	2
Mr Covey's	b a h Marksman	8 12	Tyrrell	3
H H Aga Khan's	g a h Saum	8 13	Syd	0
H H Aga Khan's	b a h Lachin	8 5	Rowjee	0

This was the race of the day. All five got off well at the first attempt, Saum making the running, followed by Delawar, Marksman next, Merrylegs waiting behind, and Lachin outpaced from the first. In this order they, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ugh your [illegible] any orders to [illegible] crowded thoroughfares [illegible] remove people sitting [illegible] middle of the road. If they have no—they ought [illegible]

16th September. SAHEB.

THE FORTHCOMING SPORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—the *Gazette* of the 9th instant states that the athletic sports will be held on the Esplanade near the band-stand on the 3rd October. I see there is only one hundred yards race (open to members of any recognized Club in Bombay). Some of the members of the Clubs will be very thankful if the Secretary of the Bombay Football Club would please to have a handicap race of 120 yards, opened to all. M.

THE POONA HORSE-SHOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe in your columns of the 10th instant a letter from a correspondent with a long Latin name. I am not going to enter into discussion with him on the subject of horse-breeding, but as an owner I venture to protest against the system of ageing by the teeth, especially in the case of the very young stock. Having seen a 3-year old aged 6 (five) by a learned professional gentleman, I cannot but think that documentary evidence, provided the certificates of birth are trustworthy, are much more valuable than any number of veterinary surgeon's certificates, no matter how much "home experience" they may have had. As regards the so called quibbles about unsoundness in your article, it is a fact that last year one of the best stud bred colts exhibited was rejected because his fetlock was enlarged from prickly pear thorns which had been driven in out pig-sticking, the professional opinion of an experienced veterinary surgeon being that he was temporarily unsound. Your correspondent will probably allow that this was not a case which could fairly be termed "radical hereditary disease."

AN OWNER.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE UNIFORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There can be little doubt that Government were right in deciding that the wearing of a uniform by officers of the Customs Preventive Service would tend to improve its efficiency (see notification in *Government Gazette* of 17th ult.), but I think it was an injustice to expect that the officers should pay for it themselves, seeing that Government anticipate being the immediate gainers by the change.

Were there no funds available from which the cost of the uniform could be met, there would be some excuse for so arbitrary a ruling; but as there exists a flourishing fund called the "contingent," established among other things to be used by the Commissioner of Customs at his discretion, subject however to the sanction of Government, in the case of large sums, in any way that he may think would benefit the revenue, and as the uniform has been introduced towards that end, it could, I think, legitimately be used to bear its cost.

The introduction of an uniform for the Preventive Service can, however, hardly be called an innovation, as it was first adopted some four years ago but abandoned after a short period. The Government of that day, however, was more generous than the present, in that it defrayed the cost, and that from the fund referred to above. The same thing, I trust, will be brought about if possible by our present considerate Commissioner, M. J. Shaw Stewart.

Were the officers of the Preventive Service in receipt of anything like a decent salary, such for instance as those of Calcutta, where the officers of the first class draw Rs. 300 per mensem, while those of Bombay draw Rs. 175, and so on in proportion, to the lowest grade, no exception could be taken to their having to meet the expense of the uniform. It is, however, different when it happens, as will be the case, with a fourth class officer that the cost of the uniform will amount to about half a month's salary [illegible] to quote an [illegible] the poor fellow [illegible] household expenses [illegible] of his salary after paying for his uniform.

16th September. ONE INTERESTED.

ECONOMY EXTRAORDINARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish you would make a protest against the late postal rules introduced into Sind by the Bombay Government, who with their usual penny-wise and pound foolish policy have done away with the postal line through Guzerat whilst daily delivery of letters through the whole of Sind, for the purpose of, I suppose, increasing the subsidy of the British India Steam Navigation Company, who alone now bring letters to Sind from Bombay, and this but twice a week.

This is a great hardship on the Upper Sind residents, but may suit the people of "Sleepy Hollow" Kurrachee; as by the former route the letters were sorted at Hyderabad, those for the Upper Indus sent on direct: and I now all have to come by Kurrachee. Before we used to get our Bombay papers in five days, now God alone knows when we shall get them. It is now five days since we have received any post from Bombay.

Agra and Allahabad papers are received in four days via Mooltan and the left bank of Indus River. Why cannot Mr. Hogg see to this and order all letters and papers for Upper Sind to be sent by that route (per G. I. P. Railway to Allahabad), which will ensure their delivery in five days—as there is a line of runners kept between Sukkur and Mooltan, and this cannot be done away with.

Unless some change is made it will be useless for your subscribers to keep on taking in the *Gazette* or any Bombay paper; as the *Pioneer* and *Delhi Gazette* will give later news—owing to earlier delivery. This is not the only evil: the mercantile community will suffer great loss; and, if I mistake not, several indignation meetings will be held at Sukkur, Shikarpore and Jacobabad. Surely the few rupees saved by doing away with an established line will not weigh against the inconvenience to both public and private business.

MOFUSSIL.

Sukkur, 11th September.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

MATHERAN, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

[illegible]

BARODA, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

[illegible]

[illegible] little patient for your brief space [illegible] A few more [illegible] Ruckmabye [illegible] well, may improve the Geekwar [illegible] I can say is, [illegible] devoutly to be wished.

Fevers continue [illegible] though the weather is pleasant.

Little Hindoo boys and girls [illegible] immensely, Arabian nights' fashion [illegible] supposed annual return [illegible] means of many dolls, and [illegible] lights, and flowers [illegible] community enjoy themselves also, but with [illegible] this drawback to their enjoyments, that their own hands and purses must provide the good things and not other kind ones, whether of parent, relative, or friend or master, or witch or wizard, or genii or fairy.

BROACH, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

IT has been raining here for about five or six days, to the great joy of the cultivators. Dangerous wheat, and cotton crops with the progress as well as can be expected. The new spinning mills of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton, and Co. have commenced business. Girdhurlaljee, the Hindoo Maharaj, had created here a good deal of consternation amongst a certain class of Banias by enforcing quite new and abstruse rules, etc., and by so doing a caste dispute was formed; but the remonstrance of a certain Hindoo Maharaj who has a thorough knowledge of Vullubhacharyan books, especially *Tuntee Marga Books*, has somewhat put a stop to the caste dispute. Girdhurlaljee belongs to Kankrolee, and went some days since to Surat, there to preach to his devotees, etc. He had advised the Broach Maharaj to take Mr. Maneckllall, who has been excommunicated for his having travelled to Europe, back and admit him to all the caste dinners, etc., after paying certain amounts to certain funds and undergoing some ceremony, but the Surat Maharaj and his Maharaj not consenting in this advice, poor Maneckllall is again subjected to the pains of excommunication.

The Broach Library has as its new Secretary, Mr. Oliver, the Bank Agent.

The Secretary of the Broach Municipality has tendered his resignation. The meeting of the Broach Association is to be held shortly under the auspices of Messrs. Callianrai Desai and Sorabshaw Dadabhoy.

Several Hindoo and Parsee merchants intend to memorialize Mr. J. R. Duxbury, the Baroda Railway's Traffic Manager, about amongst other things keeping a separate van for Dheds, or else they won't be pleased to give their entire business to the Railway Company.

Weather cloudy, nothing else of much importance for the present. The Petty Sessions are now being held.

BOMBAY.

THEFT.—One Sadia Baloo was yesterday [illegible] by Mr. Cooper [illegible] with a rattan, for having stolen from a certain Bhuga Nagdan a brass pot of the value of half a rupee.

PARSEE [illegible] DRAMATIC CLUB.—It will be seen from a notice in our advertising columns, that the members of the abovementioned Club reproduce to-night, at the Grant Road Theatre, the new romantic drama entitled [illegible], to be followed by songs and gymnastic feats.

[illegible] DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was [illegible]. Of these, 800 were new admissions, consisting of [illegible] Hindoos, 350 Mussulmans, 137 Parsees, 27 Christians, and 1 of other caste. The daily average attendance being 84·16. The following prevailing diseases were registered, viz.: Intermittent fever, affections of the stomach and bowels, bronchitis, catarrhs, and rheumatism.

RASH DRIVING.—Yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, one Suddoo Govind, a reckless driver, was charged with having driven his conveyance in a rash and negligent a manner on the previous day. His carelessness had caused the reckla to come in violent collision with, and damage, the carriage of Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia, an assistant in H. M. Dockyard. His Worship, upon conviction, sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

THE HON. NARAYEN VASUDEO MEMORIAL.—At a meeting of the committee appointed for the purpose of considering the best measures to perpetuate the memory of the late Hon. Narayen Vasudeo, which was held on Thursday last at the office of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., it was resolved to request the Sheriff to alter the date of the proposed public meeting from the [illegible] instant to another day. The reason for the change is that the 23rd happens to be fixed for several important events, such as His Excellency the Governor's State Ball, the Horse and Cattle Show at Poona, &c.

NATIVE CRUELTY.—A writer in the *Bombay Gazette* has had his anger stirred by the sight of a bustard exposed for sale in the bazaar with its eyes sewed up to prevent it from struggling or giving its captors trouble. The apathy to the suffering of dumb creatures, displayed by the want of any efficient legislation against it, is most discreditable to the British rule in this country. The evil will never be mitigated so long as the prosecution of offenders is left to private individuals, whom business prevents from spending half a day in a Police Court, however much they may be distressed at an act of barbarity which the suffering victim is helpless to resist. It has been objected to making cruelty to animals an offence cognizable by the constabulary, that the native police have not a sufficient perception of what is cruelty to be authorized to take up offenders without a risk of the power being misapplied to the inconvenience of the community. This excuse looks very like a cover for indifference; but, at any rate, there is no reason against the police being specially directed, upon pain of punishment, to take up every person, they [illegible]

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

[illegible]

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

[illegible]

MARAVILLA COCOA. [illegible]

MARAVILLA COCOA. [illegible]

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA. [illegible]

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE. [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 18th Sept.

[illegible] of £10,000,000 has been issued [illegible]

The [illegible] Oriental Congress have con[illegible].

THE BOLTON STRIKE.

LONDON, [illegible] Sept.

The dispute between the [illegible] and employers in Bolton has been referred to arbitration.

Advices from New York announce that the insurgents in New Orleans have submitted.

THE ESCAPE OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

PARIS, 17th Sept.

The trial of those accused of complicity in the escape of Marshal Bazaine has been concluded. The Governor has been acquitted. Colonel Villette and M. Plantin have been sentenced to six months imprisonment, and two others have received slight sentences.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 17th September.

The s.s. Delhi left yesterday for Bombay at 8 P.M.

LONDON, 17th Sept. Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steadier.

The London Money Market closed with a hardening tendency.

Fair Dhollera [illegible].
Exchange on India .... 1s. [illegible]d. to 1s. 10[illegible]d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper............ 94½.
4½ per cent. do. do. .... 95½.
5½ per cent. do. do. .... 101½.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes	£11,312,500.	Inc. £437,500.
Bills discounted	£17,000,000.	......
Bullion	£23,575,000.	Inc. £25,000.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92¼	
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	99¼	
Bar Silver	57 13/16	

The sum of £60,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival—Alps and Lindsay.

THE *Lucknow Times* of the 16th instant announces subscriptions to the Tomb's Memorial Fund amounting to Rs. 8,161.

A RUMOUR is current in Madras that Madame Arabella Goddard will pay another visit to that city on her homeward journey from Australia.

A TELEGRAM to the *Pioneer*, from Delhi, announces that the Maharajah entered Ulwur in the first train on Monday last, accompanied by numerous guests. A grand banquet took place in the evening.

CAPTAINS W. J. Boyes, 12th Foot, and H. M. L. Hutchison, 14th Foot, will, it is stated be attached to the transport corps of the Duffla Expedition, at the head of which will be Colonel G. Baigrie, C.B.

IT is announced that bandmasters are to be in future prohibited from wearing plain clothes on any military duty, and that the salary allowed to them from the band fund, in addition to their pay as first-class staff sergeants, is fixed at £100 per annum.

THE defamation case instituted by Rajah Ameer [illegible] Khan against Mr. Wince, Commissioner of [illegible], came on again for hearing on Monday, the [illegible] instant. All the evidence [illegible] taken, and the [illegible] and 24th of [illegible] have been [illegible] hearing the arguments of counsel.

[illegible] Cashmere Court, arrived at [illegible] on the [illegible] instant, having travelled via Jummoo and Islamabad. He was received by the [illegible] in the absence of [illegible], and conducted to the Residency, where a guard of honour was drawn up. A salute of 13 guns was fired from the Fort.

A TELEGRAM from Cawnpore to the *Pioneer*, dated 16th instant, states that the level of the Ganges was the highest on the preceding day. The velocity of the stream had increased, and all the lowlands were flooded. Assistance had been rendered by the Railway authorities. Considerable fear was excited, but no immediate danger was apprehended.

WE (*Lucknow Times*) are very glad to learn that Brigadier-General Olpherts, V.C., C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, becomes a Major-General in the Army consequent upon the death of Major-General Sir Henry Tombs. General Olphert's promotion will give no step in the Royal Artillery, he being on the supernumerary list.

THE Murree correspondent of a contemporary tells us that a lady, returning earlier than was expected the other night from a musical entertainment, was somewhat astonished on opening her drawing-room door to find her ayah, with a circle of select friends, seated round the table, calmly playing whist with her cards, and drinking gin and tonic!

THE following strange provision in the Will of the late Earl of Dalhousie is pointed out by a Scotch newspaper:—"All political correspondence and confidential public papers connected with his official life are to be selected and placed in a locked box by themselves, sealed up and deposited in the family charter-room at Panmure, and not to be opened up till the year of our Lord 1900."

ANOTHER actor in the great tragedy of 1857 has, the Agra paper is informed, been brought to justice. An official of the name of Karamat Ali *alias* Turab Khan, lately employed in the Inland Customs Department as a Sub-Deputy Inspector, was arrested on a charge of complicity in the murder of Europeans at Futtehgurh in 1857. It may not be uninteresting to our readers to know that he has been found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

MR. [illegible], the Manager of the branch of the Great Eastern Hotel Company at Allahabad, has been charged with criminal breach of trust. Defalcations to the extent of Rs. 2,000 have already been discovered. The investigation is still going on. On the 15th the case was postponed for ten days, after the evidence of Mr. J. Mclaren, the Calcutta Manager and some other witnesses had been taken. The accused is in custody.

WE lately quoted, observes the *Pioneer*, a return which showed that seven-and-a-half lakhs of messages had been sent through the Government Telegraph Department in twelve months to the end of March last, being valued at 19 lakhs of rupees. It is a curious fact, since brought to our knowledge, that for the same period the E. I. R. Telegraph Department shows a sum total of messages, three-and-a-half times larger than the Government total, valued at two and a half times as much. The numbers were 24,73,720 messages at Rs. 47,37,149. Of course the staff of the Railway Telegraph Department is very trifling and inexpensive compared to that of the Government.

THE St. Petersburg *Golos*, referring to an article by Capt. Biddulph in the *Geographical Magazine*, says, that this is a new attempt to advance the frontier of the neutral territory between Russia and British India. The first effort in this direction was made eighteen months ago by means of a small map of Central Asia, in which the frontiers of Afghanistan were represented as extending to Kokand and the whole valley of the Upper Oxus was included in the dominions of Shere Ali. Capt. Biddulph's article is, the *Golos* thinks, calculated [illegible] erroneous notion which [illegible] of Afghanistan not only the [illegible] of Wakhan, but the fertile [illegible] "It has been proved, however, [illegible] that Shere Ali has no power [illegible] is known that a scientific expedition [illegible] four Europeans, notwithstanding all the protection it received from Cabul, did not succeed in reaching that district, and even such bold travellers as Biddulph, Gordon, and Trotter, did not venture to make the attempt. The annexation exists, therefore, only in the writings of English diplomatists and journalists."

THE Collector of Monghyr in his last Famine Report relates an incident that would seem to be almost beyond belief.—"A woman of the fishing caste," writes Mr. Lockwood, "was sitting by the side of the Ganges, some 100 miles from here, in the Patna district about day-light of the 16th August; suddenly the bank on which she was sitting gave way, and she fell into the water dragging with her a large bundle of castor oil sticks, which she was carrying at the time. She managed to support herself on these sticks, which formed a kind of life-buoy, and she was carried down by the current which is now running at a great pace. As each village or boat was passed she shouted to the villagers to help her, but no one came to her relief. In this way she was carried nearly 100 miles, and fortunately for her, when she had been twenty-four hours in the water, she passed by Monghyr and was rescued by Colonel Murray, who, seeing her floating by, sent his private boat and rescued her. The woman did not appear much the worse for her prolonged stay in the water, but naturally was much impressed by the fact of her being rescued by an European, when so many of her own caste had declined to help her. She was provided with a Railway ticket to Patna together with food and clothing from the relief funds."

THE following is extracted from Captain Molloy's Ladak Diary for the week ending 30th August:—"Amongst the arrivals during the week has been a certain Muhammad Jan Effendi, a Bokharian gentleman, who about 17 years ago paid a visit to Constantinople, and has remained there ever since. In days gone by, before he left his home in Central Asia, he was, it appears, an intimate acquaintance of the Ameer of Kashgar, when, however, the present occupant of the throne of Kashgaria was not so exalted a personage as he is at the present time. He is now on his way to Yarkand to congratulate his old friend on his recent rise to power, having, thanks to the kindness of Mr. Shaw, in whose suite he proceeds onward, been provided with all his wants for the remainder of his journey.—Two days ago news came in from Nubra of the arrival of two traders from Yarkand, Partab Singh, a brother, and Ramchand, a relation, of Sardar Tarra Singh, who accompanied Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission. They bring down reports with them that everything is quiet in Eastern Turkistan, and that there is no news of any movement of troops on the Chinese frontier. The rumours that have recently been promulgated about the proximity of a hostile Chinese force on the north-eastern frontier of the Ameer's dominions would not seem to be very well founded, from the fact that traders are allowed to move freely with their goods between the towns of [illegible] and Turfan, which would hardly be the case, especially in a country where everything affecting the political condition of the kingdom is kept so secret as it is in Yarkand, were hostilities imminent with a foreign power.—Two Russian merchants are reported to have arrived in Kashgar, where they have set up shops for the sale of their goods. It is also rumoured that Syed Yakoob Khan, Turrah, (the late envoy,) is coming down later in the autumn with the Beg Bachs, the Ameer's eldest son, the former going on to represent the ruler of Yarkand in Constantinople, the latter remaining with the British Government in India."

[illegible] CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[illegible]

.. E. E. Macton.
.. J. Christopher.
.. S. A. Dungen.
.. [illegible] Ward.
.. [illegible] Kennedy.
.. E. Buckland.
.. E. Comber.
.. A. Lang.

CHEATING THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Joseph Ward, a supervisor in the Public Works Department, was charged with having, on the 29th June 1874, at Ahmednuggur, cheated Major Edward Perry Gambier, and induced him to deliver Rs. 2,091 by framing a false statement and bill. Gungadhur Raghunath, a contractor, who was charged on Thursday last with abetting the above offences, was discharged by order of his Lordship on a plea of jurisdiction. Mr. Ferguson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Farran, with Mr. Pherozsha, appeared for the prisoner.

A number of other witnesses were examined for the prosecution, whose evidence was nearly to the same effect as that already given. The case for the prosecution closed before the jury retired for luncheon.

On their returning into Court, the foreman stated to his Lordship that, if the case for the prosecution was closed, he was requested to mention that the jury were now satisfied.

His Lordship—Satisfied as to what—that a sufficient case against the prisoner has not been made out?

Foreman—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship—I understand then, gentlemen, you do not wish to hear the counsel for the defence.

Foreman—Yes, my Lord.

The jury then returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

His Lordship—Of course, gentlemen, this verdict is yours; but I must say—and I speak from twenty-four years' experience—I must say that I consider I never before saw a case for the prosecution more clearly and satisfactorily proved.

The jury were then discharged from attendance until Monday next.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Mr. Pherozsha here brought to the notice of the Court that, after his Lordship had discharged the second prisoner, Gungadhur Raghunath, on Thursday last, he was taken into custody and was afterwards served with a subpœna to give evidence in the case of the Queen *vs.* Ward. Having been subpœnaed, the man was under the protection of the Court, but was hurried away under arrest and was at present in custody. The learned counsel submitted this was a case of gross contempt of Court, for being a witness here, the man ought not to have been arrested without a criminal process, and ought to have been allowed to go to his residence.

His Lordship—I don't know that the man has been arrested.

Mr. Pherozsha said he was in custody in Court, and asked that he might be called and examined as to his arrest.

His Lordship—There is no affidavit before me, and I know of no contempt of Court.

Mr. Pherozsha—There was no time to make an affidavit; but I produce the subpœna served from the Crown office, and ask that the man might be put in the box and examined as to the circumstances under which he has been arrested.

His Lordship—But you convinced me yesterday, Mr. Pherozsha, that this Court has no power in the case, and now you wish me to assume that power.

Mr. Pherozsha—My application to-day is of a different nature, my Lord. Here is a man served with a subpœna to give evidence in this Court and is arrested before he goes to his residence.

His Lordship—It is only upon affidavit that such application can be made.

Mr. Pherozsha said the practice had been to hear verbally the complaint of a witness who had been arrested before he left the Court. There was no time to receive instructions or make an affidavit.

His Lordship—In matters of this kind, counsel are always instructed and apply on affidavit. Have you got an affidavit?

Mr. Pherozsha—No, my Lord.

His Lordship—Then I cannot hear you. There are no materials before the Court; and when the matter is brought properly before me, I will deal with it.

THEFT.

Rama Soma was charged with theft of ornaments and clothes, the property of a Madrassee. It appeared that in the early part of this year, the prisoner lived on the upper storey of the same house in which the prosecutor also lived. During his absence from home on two occasions, prisoner entered his room and abstracted ornaments and clothes. A report was made to the police on both occasions. Prisoner shortly afterwards left the house and went to reside in another place; and no suspicion attached to him. Some months afterwards the prosecutor, while driving in his buggy along the Oomercarry road, saw the prisoner passing with a silk handkerchief thrown over his shoulder. Having had reason to suspect something, prosecutor turned his head and then saw prisoner put the handkerchief suddenly into his pocket and walk away. Prosecutor got down and had prisoner arrested. On his house being searched, some of prosecutor's missing clothes were found. The police traced the missing ornaments to some persons living [illegible] place near Poona, to whom they had been sold by prisoner, his sister-in-law, and another woman.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be kept to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

[illegible]OMBAY TATLER."

[illegible] that the discussion you have published [illegible] the dilatoriness of the Judges in [illegible] High Court of Bombay in giving judgments will have the desired effect. It is a shame that to suit the convenience of certain Judges suitors should be compelled to submit to the weariness and expense of waiting for justice for years. If this discussion had not sprung up it seemed probable that a person might enter into a case in the High Court a hopeful young man and come out of it bald and decrepit. It is not suitors alone who complain of these delays. Solicitors and barristers object to them so long as they possess a rag of conscience to swear by. I remember Mr. Anstey entering his protest in a very characteristic way against the delay which had occurred before a certain Judge gave a decision in which he was concerned. He was the means of an appeal being entered against the judgment, and one of the reasons of appeal was that the Judge had delayed giving judgment so long that it was extremely improbable that he could recollect the demeanour of the witnesses in the case when giving their evidence. There was sound sense in this objection, as everybody knows how much the conduct of a man in the witness-box may influence the Judge in coming to a correct opinion about the value that ought to be attached to his evidence. "When do you expect a decision in that case which was closed eighteen months ago?" I once heard one solicitor ask another; and the significant reply, "At the Day of Judgment," fully expressed the general feeling, half-reckless and half-disgusted, which prevailed regarding the dilatoriness of some of our Judges in doing their work.

THE desperate case of the gentlemen who advocated the Elphinstone dock in the Chamber of Commerce was illustrated by some of the arguments which Mr. Hall used. He contended that, as so much trade already went to the Elphinstone estate, it would be a pity to disturb it, but he did not attempt to inform the members of the Chamber that the true reason why the Elphinstone property is used to such an extent is that trade can scarcely help itself, as at present there is no bunder accommodation on the Mody Bay estate. If Mr. Hall wished his argument to be of any true value, he should have waited until Mody Bay possesses as many arrangements for the accommodation of trade as the Elphinstone estate does, and until the latter site still monopolises the trade under these circumstances. Again, he contended that shipmasters really did not mind a long channel to docks, and that therefore there was no reason to object to a dock on the Elphinstone estate because of the channel that would be required. He quoted several instances of channels existing in other places, and mentioned the case of Glasgow and Greenock. There was a long channel leading up to Glasgow, he said, but nevertheless shippers preferred to go right on to Glasgow to unloading at Greenock and sending their goods to Glasgow by rail. But this is no proof at all that Glasgow shippers prefer a channel to no channel: it simply proves that if their goods are bound for Glasgow they prefer to take them there by the cheapest way—which breaking bulk at Greenock, paying railway carriage to Glasgow, and unloading there again, certainly would not be. If Glasgow had two approaches which a ship might use, one a long channel and the other no channel at all to speak of, it would be very foolish of those in charge of the vessel to proceed by the long channel. Wherever a seaman can advantageously avoid a channel he does it. If the Elphinstone dock is built, and the channel made up to it, captains may never [illegible] into the dock [illegible] be [illegible] to help themselves; but if the Mody Bay dock is built, and no channel is required, there can be no doubt whatever that [illegible] will enter it more readily [illegible] and danger [illegible] would [illegible] It is a [illegible] prefer [illegible] point [illegible] It is strange that Mr. Hall's fallacies were not pointed out at the meeting, for undoubtedly they must have been observed. Perhaps, however, it would not have mattered much, as many members of the Chamber had evidently made up their mind to vote for a particular interest in a particular way before they entered the room.

IT is not only Mr. Ormiston's thanks you deserve for your strong condemnation of the tone of the Government of Bombay's resolution upon the point whether he ought to accept remuneration for the services he rendered to the Municipality in connection with the Toolsee survey; you deserve also the thanks of every man who is in Government service and liable to be spitefully abused when his back is turned. When resolutions like these become common, it will only be fair for the men abused to publish their opinion about the work and the pay of some other people in the pay of the public. If Mr. Ormiston were to adopt this plan with Colonel Kennedy in the present instance he could easily say some very damaging things about that officer's reputation. What could be more easy than to bring up details of the scandalous purchase of the Elphinstone estate from gentlemen who have now the ingratitude to denounce the devil! If Mr. Ormiston "has for some years been receiving an extremely high salary from public funds for the performance of very light duties," why, another gentleman in the Public Works Department has not been working for nothing, by any means! Catch him! As for the work he has done, let it be light or let it be hard, there seems to be little doubt that the public would have been better off if he had never done it at all. The purchase of the Elphinstone estate is a bit of his work—and a fine bit of work it is, too! The Hydraulic Dock at Hog Island is another bit of his work—and that is a splendid bargain for the public—almost as good, I declare, as the purchase of the Elphinstone estate! Many more specimens of his work are scattered over the Presidency, few of which are not capable of raising in the breast of the public the most intense admiration of his expensive genius. Even if the resolution of Government were not another bit of Colonel Kennedy's work, and happened to be the production of a member of Council, why, even members of Council should not twit Mr. Ormiston about his light work and high salary. It has always appeared strange to me that an ordinary member of Council, whose qualities would scarcely secure him a decent livelihood if he were cast upon his own resources and cast adrift from the Indian Civil Service, should draw a salary greater than what is allowed to the Prime Minister of England and nearly twice as great as that which is allowed to the President of the United States of America. No doubt members of Council may think very little of Mr. Ormiston's work, and consider themselves the most hard-wrought creatures upon earth. But we are all liable to have peculiar ideas upon these points with which we cannot always get others to agree. It seems to me that there are very few of the upper Government officials who can decently throw stones at Mr. Ormiston either because he does light work or draws a high salary. As for some of them, it would be cheaper to the public, as I have hinted, if they drew their salaries and never did any work whatever; in short, it is better for the public to have a dear but useful worker than an expensive blunderer. These and similar considerations are speedily suggested by the tone of the Government resolution regarding Mr. Ormiston, and it is to be hoped, for the sake of quiet public lives, that we shall not see many more documents of a similar description.

WHO is he? I mean, the mysterious young man who at break of day is to be seen running along the road skirting Back Bay as if he were flying from the Old Gentleman himself. Every morning he is there doing the same thing, and an on-looker cannot help thinking that he has been visited by demons in his slumbers, and is endeavouring to fly from them in a state of somnambulism. The curious part of the affair, however, is that he is accompanied by a servant and a friend, and that the servant deliberately holds the clothes which the frantic young man pulls off himself, whilst the friend is a careless, if not an encouraging spectator, of the strange proceeding. Haunted by the mysterious affair, and anxious, if possible, to save the poor young man from the demoniacal spell under which he evidently laboured, I stole from my cot one morning about the time the lark leaves her watery nest, and hurried from my house with a quick nervous step which made the yellow-topped sepoy who was leaning against a wall trying to make himself go to sleep look at me suspiciously. As I reached Back Bay the sun was rising, and after crouching in a place of concealment for a time I saw three human figures against the cold grey dawn. The young man and his friend were muffled up with white cravats and wore long coats and white stockings and laced shoes. The friend measured a hundred and fifty paces very deliberately and turned to the young man and said, "Come on; this is the distance, all right." To my surprise the young gentleman's hair did not rise on end, nor did his teeth chatter. He simply said—"Is it? all right then." He then pulled off his long coat and threw it and his cap to his servant. He left himself in the cold morning air with but a rose-coloured shirt on, light shoes, and a pair of knickerbockers. His friend drew a line on the ground, pulled a watch from the region of *his* banian, and then said with extraordinary coolness, "Are you ready?" "Yes," said the other with a coolness equally surprising. "Then toe the scratch," said the other. "Good heavens," I muttered, "what is that they are about to do?" The young man stood at one end of the 150 paces and his friend went to the other, and after gazing a second or two at his watch the latter cried out, "Are you ready?" "Aye," responded the voice of the poor young man. "Off!" cried the friend, and instantly the young man commenced to run with all his might, and at last reached the point where the man with the watch was standing in a breathless state and with a face as red as the rising sun. "Your time is not so good this morning," said the friend to the young man, who with his hands on his sides had staggered his way to a seat. "Isn't it?" replied he—"what is it?" "Sixteen seconds and three quarters—a quarter more than yesterday morning," replied the friend. "Oh, I can better that," said the poor young man; "I'll try it again." "All right," said the friend. The pair were about to repeat the performance which I had just witnessed. I saw it all! The poor young man in the rosy shirt was under the influence of some wicked spell, cast upon him by his companion. I rushed forward and caught the young man in my arms crying! "Awake! awake! don't be afraid—I am here! Ha! ha!" Then turning to the friend, whose astonished face plainly told his guilt, I said, "Fiend, have you no mercy? Why do you thus torture this poor young man, who is perhaps an orphan, perhaps an unhappy being with no one to pity him, none to caress? Desist from your vile mesmeric practices—leave this young man alone—or an awful fate will overtake you, and I'll send for a policeman." (I was thinking of my sleepy friend in the yellow turban.) The young man opened his eyes wide, and was, I thought, about to spend his gratitude to me for being the means of waking him. He said, "You infernal idiot—you doting old scoundrel—what the devil brings you here?" His friend said, "Leave him alone, Tommy. The old chap is slightly gone in the head. He doesn't know you are going in for that 150 yards handicap, and intend to win it too, by Jingo, as none of the other fellows in the Football Club can hold a candle to you if you get 15 yards start. Leave the old beggar alone." "Go home and bury your head in a blanket, you confounded lunatic!" said the young man again; and in terror I quitted the spot. When I looked around again I saw the young man flying along, his arms working like a windmill, and the sound of his puffing I could hear several thousand yards away.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES—COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

PERTAB DAJEE *v.* B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

THIS case was resumed yesterday before Mr. Gunputrao Bhasker, officiating Fourth Judge.

Mr. Duxbury in continuation of his evidence stated—That is the time table for June-July (now produced in Court). I know of my own knowledge that copies of this abstract of Act XVIII of 1854, together with translations in the vernacular are posted at every station on the line. Copies of the Byelaws, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of February 1868 are not posted at every station, but every servant of the Company is furnished with a copy. They are for the conduct of officers and servants of the Railway Company. In addition to the station master's duties, which I enumerated on the previous occasion, he has, previous to attending to cases of excess fare to give the guard a separate signature for each parcel that he receives from him; he has also to enter upon the guard's way-bill separately each parcel he sends by the train, and to take the guard's signature for the same; he has to communicate by telegraph with the next station master, to know if the line is clear; and having received his reply, he has to fill up a form to the effect that the line is clear, and the train may proceed to the next station. He has to glance around the station to see that there are no other passengers in the offices connected with the station to go by the train; and having satisfied himself upon that parcel, he hands over to the engine-driver the line-clear ticket, rings the station bell for the guard to start the train. He would then collect the tickets and go into the question of excess fare.

Furdoonjee Byramjee.—I am the station master of Danoo. I remember the arrival of the up-mail on the 30th June last. It arrived, according to my clock, at 5·24 p.m. My clock is Madras time. The train was late by two minutes at Danoo station. All the tickets in the train are examined. It is both mine and my assistant's duty to examine the tickets. On this occasion I first examined the tickets of the first class passengers. I afterwards examined those of the second class. I believe it occupied me for six or seven minutes, and the reason was that three second class passengers had tickets from Surat to Nowsaree, and I was engaged in discussion with them. After that I went to the third class to examine the tickets also. I found the plaintiff in one of the third class carriages. I asked him to produce his ticket, and in reply he said that his master had his ticket. I took him out of the carriage and accompanied him to his master. I requested his master to show me a ticket for the plaintiff. Mr. Leith told me that he had forgotten to buy a ticket for him; he also offered to pay the sepoy's fare. I told him that I would receive the fare for the distance he had already travelled (from Surat to Danoo) but I refused to rebook him from Danoo to Bombay. Mr. Leith did not say anything to the sepoy in my presence. After my conversation with Mr. Leith I had to attend to other business. Half a minute previous to the starting of the train I did not see Pertab Dajee on the platform, and on looking for him I found him in the same carriage. I asked him how he had got there; he said that he was directed by his master. I asked him to leave the carriage, and ordered a police sepoy who was standing near me to get him out of the carriage. I had no sooner said this when the plaintiff left the carriage. The sepoy did not touch him. After he got out of the train the police sepoy, plaintiff, one of my assistants, and myself went again to Mr. Leith. Mr. Leith asked me for my authority for my doing so. I replied that I had an authority. I showed Mr. Leith the letter (exhibit B) under which I acted. Mr. Leith then stated he did not believe a written authority, and I requested him to come down and examine the printed one contained in the time-table. Mr. Leith refused to do so. The time was now up and I gave the signal to the guard for starting the station. The train remained at Danoo station for ten minutes. My booking-office was closed when the train arrived at the station.

Two more witnesses were examined, and the case for the defendants then closed.

Mr. [illegible] then addressed the Court in reply, and dwelt at considerable length upon the discrepancies in the evidence for the defence, after which his Honour stated that he would reserve his decision till Monday next.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 18th September, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind north, thermometer 82, rainfall [illegible] cents.

CARWAR, 18th September, [illegible].—Weather cloudy, wind south west, thermometer 81, barometer 29·91 rainfall 2 inches 62 cents.

MANGALORE, 18th September, 10·5 A.M.—Weather fair, wind north-east south-west, thermometer maximum 82, minimum 76, wet bulb 79, barometer 29·83, rainfall 2 cents.

TUTICORIN, 18th September, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·85.

VINGORLA, 19th September, 5·30 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west mild, thermometer 83, rainfall 2 cents.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 17th instant.

Read Government Resolution No. 1125, dated 7th September 1874, directing the Trustees' Resolutions of 6th and 13th August on the subject of the Mody Bay Dock scheme to be forwarded to the Government of India and to the Secretary of State, and stating with regard thereto that it is immaterial whether there is a loss at Mody Bay and a gain on the Elphinstone Estate, or a loss on the latter and a gain on the former: that it is the Government which loses or gains in either case, as the Port Trust represents the Government.

Resolution—Consideration postponed till next week.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 8th June, recommending that an extra wharfage fee be charged on goods removed from one shed to another on the bunder. He states that when mercadums take delivery of goods from the landing contractors they frequently remove goods from one shed to another, so that cargo from one vessel may be spread over all the sheds on the bunder: he considers that the plan is objectionable in several respects, and that the levy of this additional fee will tend to put a stop to it.

Resolution—The proposal of the Traffic Manager is agreed to.

Submitted the following draft byelaw:—

"In the event of a receipt for wharfage or other fees chargeable under Section 57 of the Port Trust Act being lost or destroyed, or in the event of a duplicate receipt being for any other reason required, a fee of 4 annas shall be charged for such duplicate."

Resolution—Approved.

Submitted application from Mr. Allibhoy Vullijee for the lease of 23/49th square yards land at Mody Bay on the same terms as the Trustees have already agreed to lease to him the adjacent 92 square yards.

Resolution—Agreed to.

Read Government Resolution No. 1133, dated 8th September 1874, ordering the Trustees' review of the Government of India's Resolution on the Port Trust Budget for 1874-75 to be forwarded for the consideration of the Government of India, and stating that the Bombay Government feel it to be unnecessary to enter into any further discussion of the relative positions of the Government and the Trust, which are perfectly well known to the Government of India.

Resolution—To be recorded.

Submitted the following memo. prepared by the Chairman and dated 17th instant (attached marked A.)

Resolution—Consideration postponed till next meeting.

Submitted Resolution of the Government of India, No. 398 CM., dated 24th August, and letter No. 397 of same date, forwarded by the Government of Bombay this day (attached and marked B and C respectively.)

Resolution—A printed copy of the resolution should be furnished to each of the Trustees, and the subject of the Resolution and letter entered as part of the business for next meeting.

Memorandum by the Chairman.

After the discussions which have taken place in the Chamber of Commerce and elsewhere, and the resolution passed by the Chamber on the subject of docks, I think it desirable to ask the Trustees whether they are of opinion that any action should be taken regarding the preparation of plans for the Mody Bay site.

The Resolution passed by the Chamber of Commerce is as follows:—

"That this committee of management be empowered to address a memorial to the Secretary of State for India, urging the immediate settlement of the long-standing question of wet docks for Bombay, and that, after fully considering the Mody Bay and Elphinstone plans, instructions be given to at once commence making a dock on which ever site may have been found most suitable."

On the 14th August the Trustees pointed out to Government that, as Mr. Ormiston's plans and estimates for the Mody Bay dock had not been accepted or approved, it was useless to discuss them.

To enable the Secretary of State to comply with the request of the Chamber of Commerce, approved plans should be submitted. There appears to be some misapprehension both regarding the steps which have been taken in connection with docks, and the figures which were adopted as the probable cost, which may as well be rectified. There has been no unavoidable delay. The formal plans and estimates, without which the Trustees are unable to commence any work, were submitted to them on the 7th May 1874. A committee went carefully through them. Some alterations were made and the papers sent up to Government on the 7th July 1874, and Government passed their resolution, No. 975, on the 27th July 1874.

The figures which were then submitted have since been modified.

An estimate amounting to 128 lacs for a dock on Mody Bay was submitted by Mr. Ormiston to the committee—they did not go formally into it, but differed from him on several points, especially regarding the proposed entrance, and considered that the cost might be put down at 60 lacs. Government noticed an error in their calculations and reduced the estimate to 42 lacs. Mr. Ormiston, in a subsequent memorandum, brought to notice what seems to have escaped Government and the committee, that he had not included interest on capital expenditure in the Elphinstone Dock estimate, but had entered 23 lacs for interest in the Mody Bay estimate, which, under an application of the former principle, would thus have dwindled to 19 lacs.

In the memo. referred to, Mr. Ormiston added 9 lacs for interest, to the Elphinstone Dock estimate, making it 76 instead of 67 lacs as it stood in the original estimate, but he has not added 1 lacs which the committee put down as the capitalised cost at 4 per cent. of annual dredging. I hardly see how this can be omitted, as the channel is not the one proposed by Mr. Ormiston, but by the committee, and the estimate must be burdened, with their condition of annual dredging.

Lord Salisbury in a recent address to the students at Cooper's Hill Engineering College observed—"Opinions change, fashions vary, men fly from one error to another, but there is one thing that seems to me never to change, and that is the estimates of Civil Engineers. They always fall short of their expenses. I can only explain this mystery by the cheerfulness and hopefulness which is instilled into the Civil Engineer by the profession to which he belongs. This peculiarity excites the utmost alarm on the part of the ignorant laity. I advise you to take the most desponding view of your undertakings. If you are hopeful and cheerful do not let these qualities get into your estimates. If you take the darkest view of things you will restore the confidence of the laity in general." The discrepancies between the estimates of the committee and Mr. Ormiston will not do much to restore confidence, but it must be supposed that the Chief Engineer was desponding when he put one hundred and twenty-eight lacs as the Mody Dock estimate, and the committee cheerful when they cut down the estimate by one-half, that sixty-seven lacs is the cheerful estimate for the Elphinstone dock and eighty-six lacs the desponding one.

The committee, as stated in their report, did not go further into the question of the Mody Bay site than to satisfy themselves that a more complete examination might show that "a dock on Mody Bay might compare not unfavourably as regards time or expenditure with the Elphinstone dock" and left it to the Trustees to decide whether they would re-open the question.

If the Trustees ever take up the question of docks on Mody Bay, they might also reconsider the suggestion made some time since by Colonel Trevor and myself, that the opinion of a professional Harbour Engineer should be taken in addition to Mr. Ormiston's.

I believe that we are quite safe in entrusting to Mr. Ormiston the duty of designing a dock and, which is much more difficult, the duty of building it, but the question of approaches on either site is one of considerable nicety regarding which the best Engineer might fall into error: the work is an experimental one, and not a repetition of some similar work in this harbour from which practical results have been obtained and recorded.

The Government of India suggested that a committee should consider Mr. Ormiston's plans, adding that "if any serious difference of opinion should arise amongst these gentlemen, it might be advisable for the Government of India to refer to other authorities."

A committee is useful when it is able to approve an Engineer's designs and give confidence to his project, or when it is to decide between alternative projects, but the result of appointing a committee is not so satisfactory when it sets aside the Engineer's proposals and substitutes its own, as has been done with the Elphinstone scheme.

Putting aside minor points, there is a radical difference of opinion between the committee and Mr. Ormiston regarding the proper method of making an entrance to the Mody Bay dock, and I do not see how the matter is to be decided except by calling in the aid of an experienced Harbour Engineer.

The immediate question which I offer for the decision of the Trustees is, whether they consider that the recent expressions of opinion by Government and the public render it desirable that this Board should be prepared with an approved plan and estimate for a dock on Mody Bay, in case they are asked to submit one.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17th September 1874.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 398 C.M., dated 24th August, 1874.

SIR,—In reply to your letters No. 975, of the 27th July and No. 1024, of 8th August last, forwarding a Resolution by the Government of Bombay, and other papers relating to dock accommodation, in connection with the Port Trust at Bombay, I am directed to convey the following observations and instructions.

2. The result of the detailed examination of the estimate by the Port Trust Dock Committee has been the submission of an estimate by the Port Trust Commissioners dated 4th July 1874 amounting to Rs. 67,43,397, for the Elphinstone Dock. This estimate includes an entrance at the south-eastern corner instead of the centre of the eastern face, and provides for the closure of the existing entrance by an earthen dam: It does not include interest on capital during construction. Converting rupees into pounds sterling at 2 shillings for the sake of uniformity this estimate adding interest, compares as follows with Mr. Ormiston's own project for the Elphinstone Basin dated 15th January 1874:—

	ESTIMATE OF	
	January.	July.
	£	£
First total	616,224	674,340
Interest at 4 per cent. during six years.	*87,353	86,047
	703,577	760,387
Less value of dredging plant	25,290	27,769
Total	678,288	732,618
Or	68 lakhs.	73¼ lakhs.
Mr. Ormiston would now add a Swing Bridge in both cases, making up	70 lakhs.	75¼ lakhs.

* There is a miscalculation in this; the correct figures are £7[illegible],358.

Thus taking the estimates submitted, the Trustees' scheme of dock is more expensive than that of Mr. Ormiston by £54,000. The difference is due to greater expense in masonry and excavation and to the channel requiring more dredging.

3. The Bombay Government correctly remarks that after the Committee of the Port Trust had recommended a scheme for the Elphinstone Basin less by the 9 lakhs than that proposed by Mr. Ormiston, the estimate sent up is still 67 lakhs instead of 58. In fact, the estimate sent up does not contain the reduction proposed. The reduction would be as follows (taking the estimates in pounds sterling as before):—

Estimate submitted by the Trustees	£ 674,340
Reduction as per para. 33 of Mr. Ormiston's report of 8th June 1874	89,551
Balance	584,789

This reduction consists of omitting the wharf wall along the whole sea-face of the basin, thus enabling the Engineer to dispense not only with the masonry, but with the main dam which would be required for the building of this wall, while the closure of the existing entrance by inserting the dam between the eastern jetties will enable the interior walls to be built. This reduction, it will be observed, makes the cost of the Committee's project £81,435 less than Mr. Ormiston's. But the reduction is obtained by the omission of a work which is likely to be required hereafter.

4. Under these circumstances, the Government of India prefer Mr. Ormiston's original scheme.

5. It is observed that the charge of 7 per cent. for establishments as entered in the estimate is not challenged by the Committee. This low rate is doubtless accepted under the conviction that the work can be let on contract within the estimated cost. If it were not so, there would necessarily be a higher charge for establishment, which might, however, be covered by a saving on rates.

6. Turning now from the consideration of the schemes for the Elphinstone Dock, to the recommendation of the Bombay Government in favour of the Mody Bay Dock project, I am to state that there is a serious mistake in the calculations. The Committee of Trustees have not, as supposed by the Bombay Government, erred by an incorrect reduction of profits due to reclaiming land, but they have made the opposite error of calculating on profits from reclamation when the estimates did not include the cost of any reclamations.

7. That this is so may be seen from the papers enclosed with your letter No. 1024 of the 8th instant, which show that the reduced estimate of 128 lakhs for the Mody Dock is made up as follows:—

Mody Dock stilling basin and channel to the same	£ 892,714	
Contingencies 10 per cent	89,271	
		981,985
Establishment 7 per cent		68,739
		1,050,724
Interest during 10 years of construction		236,004
Total		1,286,728

or 128 lakhs.

The parts of the complete estimate which have been omitted in order to arrive at this reduced estimate, are—

Completing Mody Bunder, Making Boree Bunder, Mody Basin, and Channel to the same	£ 254,512	
Reclamation of land estate	158,699	
Sidings	13,170	
Balance of cost of dredging	40,646	
Contingencies 10 per cent	46,903	
		515,930
Establishment 7 per cent		36,125
		£552,055
Interest in complete estimate	£ 444,263	
„ in reduced	236,004	
Balance		208,259
Total omitted		760,304
Add included in the 128 lakhs		1,286,728
Total estimate for Mody project complete with all subsidiary works		2,047,032

It is thus shown that in reducing the estimate to 128 lakhs, the cost of reclamation was wholly omitted.

8. The cost of this reclamation with subsidiary charges without interest would come to £186,769 or 18 lakhs as assumed by the Bombay Government. But interest charges for 10 years, supposing the work to be done *pari passu* with the dock, would bring the amount up to £227,689. These figures have been referred to because the point has been brought forward by the Government of Bombay; but to the Government of India it does not seem desirable to undertake any more reclamation works until the land already reclaimed begins to be saleable at a fair profit.

9. It seems then, that not only should the claim for an additional 18 lakhs be rejected, but that the credit taken for 30 lakhs on account of sale of reclaimed land in Mody Bay is inadmissible.

10. Further, the reduction of 6 lakhs for the change in position of the dock is not justified; as the reduction is only in the amount of land reclaimed, and does not affect the dock estimate. It may be observed, moreover, that had the reduction in outlay been justified, it would have been necessary to take credit for 13½ lakhs less in the value of the land supposed to be reclaimed and sold.

11. There remain three other reductions made by the majority of the Committee which may for the present stand as matters of engineering opinion. But to work out the estimate as the members of the Committee appear to have intended requires a little more calculation than they have entered into. I am directed to add such a calculation for the information of the Bombay Government:—

Works in the Mody Dock project as entered from Mr. Ormiston's estimate (see para. 7 above)		£1,050,724
Deduct as desired by the Committee—		
For stilling basin	£200,000	
In charges for filling in	50,000	
In omitting wharf wall	70,000	
		320,000
Balance		730,724
In five years, the reduced time assumed by the Committee, this will require an outlay of £146,145 per annum, on which evenly spread over the five years, interest at 4 per cent. would come to		76,619
Total		£807,343

12. Thus, even admitting (with the exception of those depending on land reclamation) the reductions made by the majority of the Committee both in work and in time, the cost of the Mody Bay Dock project still comes to £107,000 more than that for the Elphinstone Dock taken at 70 lakhs, or £700,000, as assumed by Mr. Ormiston in the report referred to. But taking the Committee's Elphinstone Dock scheme which omits the front wharf wall, as the Mody Dock scheme also does, there is a difference of £146,000 in favor of the Elphinstone Dock.

13. It is to be remembered, however, that Mr. Ormiston has apparently not had an opportunity of explaining to the Committee his views respecting their reductions. Possibly, it might, on considering his explanations, be desirable to modify or forego them. And again, it is to be observed, that the Port Trust Commissioners as a body have not accepted the Mody Bay Dock in preference to the Elphinstone, even supposing it to cost no more than 60 lakhs.

14. Under all these circumstances the Bombay Government will be prepared to learn that the Government of India is not disposed to disturb the decision already given in favour of the Elphinstone Dock.

15. Referring to the objections to the Elphinstone Dock on the score of its interfering with the convenience of the native coasting trade referred to in the 8th para. of the Bombay Government's Resolution, I am directed to state that that question was discussed at Agra, and the Government of India believe that it admits of a satisfactory solution. It is requested that the Port Trust Commissioners may be asked to report upon it.

16. Meanwhile, however, there appears to be no reason to delay any longer the deputation of Mr. Ormiston to England. It is understood that he has already proceeded there on leave, and I am to request that the Port Trust Commissioners may be moved to authorize him to wait on the Secretary of State and explain the projects.

17. The papers now received from the Bombay Government, with copy of this letter, will be forwarded to the Secretary of State by the next mail. I have above stated the view of the Government of India both on the scheme proposed by the Committee for the Elphinstone Dock, as compared with that of Mr. Ormiston, and on the proposal of the Bombay Government for Docks in Mody Bay as compared with Docks on the Elphinstone Estate. On both these points, and on the whole question, His Lordship will now be asked to decide, and having decided he will arrange for the prosecution of such works as H. M.'s Government may approve. To this decision, no doubt, the Port Commissioners will be willing to defer.—I have, &c., C. H. DICKENS, Colonel, RA, Secretary to the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.—A copy to be furnished to the Port Trustees.

E. JAMES, *for* Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust.

Marine Department, No. 1172.
Bombay Castle, 17th September 1874.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 397-C M., dated 24th August 1874.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 955, of the 23rd July 1874, on the subject of the interpretation of the 3rd para. of this office letter No. 230-S.C., of 29th May last, I am directed to state that your letter represents correctly the present views and intentions of the Government of India; but the present decision does not bind the Government for all time, and under all the contingencies that may have to be dealt with hereafter.—I have, &c. C. H. DICKENS, Colonel, R.A., Secretary to the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.—Copy of this Government letter No. 955, with the reply of the Government of India, to be immediately forwarded to the Port Trustees, and to be placed on the Editors' Table.

E. JAMES, *for* Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Marine Department,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 23rd July 1874.

From the Secretary to Government, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 230 S.C. dated 29th May 1874, I am directed to state that this Government understand the following to be the meaning of the 3rd para. thereof, viz.—That no alteration will at any time be made in the general dues of the Port on account of any outlay to be incurred for the construction of the Elphinstone or other dock. The cost of the latter will be recovered by means of dues to be paid for all ships which may enter the dock, and for all goods which may be landed or shipped in the dock; the former never to exceed 4 annas per ton on the tonnage of the ship, and the latter never to exceed 1½ per ton of goods. Ships and goods not availing themselves of the dock will not be subject to these dock dues, but to the general port dues.

2. I am desired to request that this Government may be informed if the Government of India concur in this interpretation. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) J. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

INDIAN NEWS.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—A case of this nature is posted for hearing in the Civil Court on the 25th instant. The plaintiff is a young East Indian lady from Kotergherry, and the defendant a Surveyor in the Revenue Survey. Damages are laid at Rs. 1,000, and from present indications there is little likelihood of a compromise.—*South of India Observer.*

CAPTURE OF ELEPHANTS.—Under circumstances represented by the Collector of Coimbatore, the construction of a second kedda in Collegal has been sanctioned, and a further advance of Rs. 5,000 directed to be made for the purpose. It seems that a large herd of elephants continually pass and repass through the locality indicated.—*Madras Mail.*

THE N. E. Monsoon may be fairly considered to have set in within the past few days. Everything betokens a farewell to the few days of pleasant sunshine which we were lately enjoying. As yet we have not received anything like the full benefit of our annual visitor's attentions, but sufficient to make us resolve on laying up a large store of peat—and resignation.—*South of India Observer.*

CATCHING A COBRA.—A large cobra was caught by a snake-charmer last week, in a gentleman's compound at Teynampett. The man had not to blow his pipe long when the reptile came out of its hole, and in a few gliding moments was dexterously caught by the tail, which it wrapped in folds round the snake charmer's left arm, while the head and neck were coiled round a pole he held in his right hand. The snake made several attempts to struggle out of its captor's grasp, but in vain, for the man with great skill and firmness kept the snake at arm's length, and with the assistance of the pole, rendered all its efforts at darting vain. After exhibiting the snake in triumph to the inmates of the house and the numerous bye-standers, the man got the animal into a basket ready for the purpose, and carried it away.—*Madras Mail.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We have had kindly placed at our disposal a portion of a letter, which gives an account of how a young man named David West, a nephew of Mr. S. R. Dawes, met his untimely death at Nellore on the morning of Saturday last. The facts of the case are these. West and a young friend named Freer made it up to have some shooting about ten on Saturday morning, and wandering about groves and avenues they found nothing worth shooting and were returning home when Freer thought he might have a shot at a crow which was perched on a tree just near his gate. On taking up his gun the bird flew away, and in bringing the gun down the charge of shot went off, (the jury who sat on the inquest examined the spring of the gun and found it exceedingly weak) and West, who was just three paces off, was shot through the left arm and the side about the region of the heart, as the shot had also penetrated his body. The wounds were something horrible. West reeled towards the wall and fell down. Life was extinct in a couple of minutes.—*Madras Athenæum.*

NATIVE HOSPITAL NURSES.—The Madras Government are advertising for nurses and pupil nurses for the Madras General Hospital. The following extract from G. O. No. 865 of 30th March 1874, explains the arrangements that are contemplated at the Hospital:—"The further proposals of the Committee are that a staff of six permanent nurses on Rupees 50 monthly, with rations and attendance, aided by [illegible] nurse pupils on Rupees 15 (total monthly cost, Rupees 360), should be engaged under formal agreements for service in the European wards and on native female patients; and that for native male wards, two native male nurses and four native male nurse pupils be engaged at a varying total cost of Rupees 120 to Rupees 144, monthly; the whole of this staff to be trained by the Matron and her aides. The female nurses and pupils would all be lodged on the premises." The Governor in Council approves these proposals and desires that steps be taken to have the female staff ready by the time the Matron and the trained nurses will arrive, and that plans and estimates be prepared without delay, in order that the necessary accommodation on the premises may be at once provided.—*Madras Mail.*

THE CIVIL APPEALS BILL.

To ———.

Sir,—The Committee of the British Indian Association have convened a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bengal, to be held at the hall of the Association on the 30th September next, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of considering the propriety of memorializing His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council respecting the Civil Appeals Bill.

The object of the bill is thus set forth in the statement of objects and reasons annexed to the bill:—

"To prohibit second appeals (*a*), where the subject-matter is less than two-hundred rupees, or (*b*), where the first court of appeal agrees with the court of first instance.

"These prohibitions may, however, be dispensed with in the following cases:—

"(*a*.) By the court that makes the decree whenever it thinks fit.

"(*b*.) By the court above, where it is impossible to estimate the subject-matter at a money-value, or where any question raised in the suit is of such importance to the public as to render a second appeal expedient, or where an appeal is necessary for the purpose of justice.

"Power is given to the first court of appeal to state a case instead of allowing a second appeal."

The Committee of the British Indian Association have had this bill under their careful consideration, and are of opinion that, unless the bill be materially modified, it will be productive of great hardship and injustice.

1stly.—Because the courts in the mofussil, particularly the appellate courts, are presided over by judges who do not generally possess legal training; because the wholesome influence of public opinion is little felt in the districts; and because the bar, even if able and intelligent, as it is in some districts where liberally educated gentlemen practise, it cannot, from the absence of such opinion, assert independence.

2ndly.—Because in such a condition of things in the mofussil "the system of appeals," in the words of the late law member of the Governor-General's Council, "does undoubtedly afford some sort of security against the indifference and carelessness, into which judges, altogether unchecked by public opinion and by the criticism of the bar, could hardly fail to fall. The fear of having judgment reversed on appeal, or by a superior court, in the exercise of the power of supervision, and the fear of the reproofs which may accompany the reversal of the decision, are the sanctions by which Indian judges are kept up to their work."

3rdly.—Because the prohibition of special appeals where the subject-matter is less than two hundred rupees is arbitrary, and would, place under a grave disability poor suitors, whose estate, including perhaps their ancestral homes, might not cover that amount.

4thly.—Because the limitation of Rs. 200 would exclude almost the whole body of appeals in rent suits, from the jurisdiction of the High Court to the serious detriment of both zemindar and ryot, it being well known that although the money-value of these suits may be small, they involve not unfrequently important legal questions, the solution of which demands the intervention of a court, in which the people have the highest confidence.

5thly.—Because the declaration of the concurrent decision of the original and first appellate courts to be final would have a mischievous tendency in making the appellate judges lazy, indifferent, and careless, and where these might be self-willed and demonstrative, in making weak-minded judges of the subordinate courts subservient to their views and wishes, particularly as the promotion of the latter would depend upon the goodwill and recommendation of the former.

6thly.—Because the discretion given to the High Court to admit special appeals in certain exceptional cases would, *ipso facto*, be exceptional, and the large majority of suitors would not therefore derive any benefit from it, not to say that the real merits of an appeal could be best tested by fully going [illegible] more application would not be a satisfact[illegible] even if an advocate be heard in support of [illegible] tion, it is not clear whether such a hearing would be allowed under the new bill, the true bearings of a case could not be set forth without a full exposition, and as the object of this measure is to reduce special appeals, it might be easily surmised that the court would be little disposed to grant a full hearing.

7thly.—Because the policy of the proposed law is opposed to the general policy of Government, the object of which is to secure justice to the people, particularly when they are taxed so highly for the maintenance of the judicial machinery.

8thly.—Because the reason advanced for the introduction of this measure, viz., unnecessary waste of the valuable time of the judges of the High Court by the hearing of frivolous appeals has not been rightly appreciated, inasmuch as it appears from the published opinions of the judges of the High Court that they do not deny that injustice is done in many of those cases in which a special appeal is preferred, but that they cannot rectify that injustice from absence of power to try both points of law and facts, and that they therefore consider the hearing of special appeals not unfrequently an unnecessary waste of their time.

These and other reasons have been adduced before the committee for the objection taken to the bill, and as it has been represented to them that an expression of public opinion upon such an important measure is highly desirable, they have resolved to convene a public meeting for that purpose. The committee would be obliged if you would favour them with your own opinion on this subject, and also take measures to elicit local public opinion in your district regarding it. They would also be glad if arrangement could be made for sending delegates from your district to the public meeting at Calcutta, who would be authorised to state the views of the local community at that meeting. The British Indian Association feel confident that an intelligent and respectful expression of public opinion from different parts of the country, on a measure so intimately affecting the interests of justice, would receive due attention from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Honorary Secretary, British Indian Association Rooms, No. 18, British Indian Street, the 12th September 1874.—*Englishman.*

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A SEA-CAPTAIN.

ON the 21st March last the ship Oakworth, on a voyage from Glasgow and Queenstown to Melbourne, came into collision with a fishing smack off the Old Head of Kinsale, on the Irish coast. The circumstances under which the collision occurred have formed the subject of judicial investigations in this colony. The collision occurred about 4 o'clock on a Saturday morning, about the time of the change of watches. One of the witnesses George Burns, an able seaman on board the Oakworth, thus describes the occurrence:—"The collision occurred in the captain's watch. My watch, which was from 4 till 8 o'clock had just been called when I heard the look out man sing out, 'Put the helm hard aport.' I jumped out of the forecastle, and looking over the side, saw the ship pass over a fishing vessel on the port side. I heard the men on the fishing smack call out, 'For God's sake, save us.' Several of the men attempted to launch one of the boats to save the drowning men. The boat, however, had no plug to put in her at the time, but one was obtained shortly afterwards, and further time was lost searching for the oars. The boat was lowered, and one man got in, I being the second. The second mate looked over the side and then went aft to ask the captain what he should do. I then heard the drowning men again sing out for help, and after I got into the boat the cries were repeated. The mainyard was not backed at the time the boat was in the water, and the ship was then going between three and four knots an hour, as she was close to the wind, and the sails were shaking. At 4 o'clock, when I came on deck, the vessel was under topgallant sails and courses. The wind was ahead; it was fine weather, but I cannot say whether he could see the stars. The light of a fishing smack would be visible for four or five miles. The weather became hazy about 5 o'clock, but was not so at the time of the collision. It was blowing fresh, but moderate, and there was very little sea on. A boat could live in it easily, and be pulled anywhere. Directly after the boat was in the water, the mainyard was backed. The second mate called out for some men to jump into the boat, and another man got into it. The next thing I heard was to let the boat, which was lying alongside the port side, go round to the other side and hoist her up. The boat had been launched to windward. The boat was passed round and hauled up, and the yards were filled away, and I then went to the wheel. As soon as it became daylight I saw fishing vessels lying under our lee about two miles off. Daylight that morning set in about half-past 5 o'clock. The boat had been 20 minutes on the port side of the vessel before she was ordered round for the purpose of being hoisted up. The whole affair, from the cry of the look-out man to the time we pulled away, occupied about three-quarters of an hour. The boat was in the water from 10 to 15 minutes after the look-out man called out. During the three-quarters of an hour, I think the ship had gone about two miles. The fishing boat was riding to a net." Another witness, also a sailor, said that he heard the second mate ask the captain if he could put off in the boat, to which the captain replied, "I don't think it would be any use, as they would be all dead by this time. Pass the boat round and hoist her up." This witness also heard cries of "Oh, oh; for God's sake, save us." Most of the witnesses said there would have been no danger in the Oakworth standing by till daylight. Another seaman who was on the look out at the time of the collision, said that he gave notice of the light of the smack several times before the collision. The fishing boat was from 30 to 40 feet long, and about 10 or 12 feet beam, and measured about 14 tons. A fishing smack hailed the captain next day, and asked the captain where the ship was going, to which he replied, "Melbourne," but said nothing about the disaster. The affair was investigated before the Steam Navigation Board, when all the witnesses in support of the

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

[illegible] agreed that there was nothing to have prevented [illegible] being sent to the men in the fishing smack had the captain chosen to send it. The entry in the log-book of the occurrence was as follows:—

"21st March, 1874, at 4 a.m., Old Head of Kinsale bore S.E., distance about 25 miles, ran a fishing boat down, the morning being quite dark, and it appears from the man on the look-out that the light was not seen until a collision was unavoidable. By the time the ship was brought to the wind, mainyard laid aback, and boat put out, no voice could be heard of anyone. At the time it commenced to rain, and several other lights close to thought it prudent to fill on the ship and keep her away to avoid another collision, so everything was done that could be done according to the state of the weather."

William Edgar, the master of the ship, gave the following defence to the Navigation Board:—On the morning of the 21st March, about 4 a.m., whilst in bed, hearing a noise on deck and voices calling out "hard up," I jumped out of bed undressed and got on deck, and looking over the side saw we had struck a boat. I remained in the same spot till I saw what the result was. I then heard a voice saying "Oh, oh," but saw no one. I then hove a rope overboard and ordered the helm to be put hard down, ran through the saloon on to the main deck, and called out back the mainyard, when several voices responded the same words from on deck. Just as I had given this order, the second mate came running aft, and called out "Hard down." He then asked me, 'Will I put the boat out?' I replied, 'Yes; duly; do so.' I then stayed till I saw the crews of the mainsail started and men at the weather braces before I went and got my clothes on. I then came out, asked the man at the wheel if he could hear any one calling out from the wreck. He replied, 'Yes.' A portion of the crew were then hauling in the weather main braces and by the time they had done and the ship had lost her way 15 minutes must have elapsed. I still stopped aft, watching to see whether I could see anything of the wreck, or hear any cries, but could hear no one. Hearing the man call out in the boat alongside, and knowing the danger of having her there, I called out for them to take her round to the lee side, which was done by the second mate with the painter in his hand. When he came aft I asked him what was the reason he was not away. He replied they wanted another oar. Twenty-five minutes must have elapsed from the time of the collision. I then stayed about eleven minutes longer on the poop, and then went down on to the main deck, were I was asked by the first and second mates what they where to do. I replied, 'I do not think it is of any use to go now, as the men will be all drowned by this time.' Rain was then falling, and the morning being dark and hazy, and a fresh breeze from S. W., ordered the boat to be pulled up and landed on deck, and then the mainyard was filled. Time occupied from the collision to the filling of the yard about three-quarters of an hour. Kept the ship away about one and a half points for about 15 minutes to get the ship clear from among other boats that were round us, as I saw several lights on the weather bow as well as to leeward. Kept on the port tack until 8 a.m., then tacked ship to the southward. The haze did not clear away until 7 a.m. My reason for not sending the boat away at the time I ordered her to be hoisted up was that I thought there was great risk in sending her away."

The Navigation Board which inquired into the case on the 20th July and the two following days, decided that Captain Edgar had wilfully neglected to adopt proper means to render assistance to the crew of the smack, and they cancelled the master's certificate held by Captain Edgar. Captain Edgar has since been committed by the Police Court for trial before the Supreme Court, on a similar charge. The first mate, Robert Rice, has been found guilty by the Navigation Board of neglect of duty in not taking proper steps to avoid the collision, and in not sending assistance to the drowning men. His certificate has been suspended for 12 months. A charge made against [illegible] being accessory to an alteration of the log-book has been dismissed.

From paragraphs that appeared in the English papers received by the last mail, there can be little doubt that the smack that has been lost is the Olive, of Castletown, Isle of Man, which was fishing in the place and at the time of the collision. According to the extracts from the papers referred to, it would appear that all on board the Olive must have been lost, as no tidings had been received of her five weeks after 21st March. Captain Edgar, after his certificate was cancelled, went into New South Wales, but was arrested there on the criminal charge, and his trial will take place in the Supreme Court on 17th August.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

KEEPING COOL.

Anybody who has money enough can keep warm in winter. Coolness in summer is a luxury which pecuniary resources will not always procure. This year we have thus far suffered less from heat than in many former seasons. But we may yet have quite enough hot weather to render the subject of keeping cool an [illegible] interesting one. . . . One thing which men engaged in heavy manual labour in the open air generally regard as a means of relief from the heat is a proper action of the skin, or, as in unfashionable language they are wont to express it, "a good sweat." Farm hands, for instance, are often heard to remark that on a hot day they suffer much more immediately after beginning to work than subsequently, when they have become thoroughly "warmed up." Men who, either from necessity or for the sake of exercise, find occasion to take long walks in the country at mid-day, when the mercury is at 90 deg. or thereabouts, often relate a similar experience. Such a person will frequently say, in regard to one of these walks, that by the time he had finished his first mile in the sun, he felt as if he must turn back, but that after he had gone double that distance he found the task becoming much easier, and that after walking a little further he began really to enjoy it. We say nothing about the effect on shirt collars. We fear that any remarks we might be able to make upon that point would not altogether tend to encourage the experiment. But perfect idleness is, as a general rule, one of the worst aggravations of discomfort from the heat or from any other cause. We have another remark. Few causes are more apt to produce suffering from heat than a disordered stomach. The fare at watering places and country boarding-houses often more than counteracts in this way all the relief afforded by getting out of the city. That panting for air which many persons experience in extremely hot weather is more frequently the result of indigestion than of any other one cause. People who go to expensive summer resorts, determined to eat their money's worth, often for that very reason fail to get their money's worth in anything except the amount of provisions consumed.—*New York Times.*

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

("TIMES'" AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.)

PHILADELPHIA, 14th August.

In the Beecher-Tilton business, Mr. Beecher has at length made his detailed defence before the Plymouth Church Committee. It is a statement of enormous length, and, with the subsequent cross-examination, would fill two pages of *The Times*. Mr. Beecher begins by reaffirming his explicit and comprehensive denial of Tilton's charges. He describes his first acquaintance with Tilton and his subsequent connexion with him on the *New York Independent* newspaper. Their friendly relations, he says, continued until 1866, when Tilton assailed him in the *Independent* on political grounds, but their social intercourse was not broken until 1870. He speaks of his regard for Mr. Tilton and her family and solemnly declares that at no interview did anything occur between her and himself which might not have occurred with perfect propriety between brother and sister, or between a man of honour and the wife of his dearest friend. Mr. Beecher's intervention in Mr. Tilton's family and business affairs came about in 1870, and the manner of it is thus described:—

"After Mrs. Tilton's return from the West in December, 1870, a young girl whom Mrs. Tilton had taken into the family, educated, and treated like an own child (her testimony I understand is before the committee), was sent to me with an urgent request that I would visit Mrs. Tilton at her mother's. She said that Mrs. Tilton had left her home and gone to her mother's in consequence of the ill-treatment of her husband. She then gave an account of what she had seen of cruelty and abuse on the part of the husband that shocked me; and yet more when, with downcast look, she said that Mr. Tilton has visited her chamber in the night and sought her consent to his wishes. I immediately visited Mrs. Tilton at her mother's and received an account of her home life and of the despotism of her husband and of the management of a woman whom he had made housekeeper, which seemed like a nightmare dream. The question was whether she should go back or separate for ever from her husband. I asked permission to bring my wife to see them, whose judgment in all domestic relations I thought better than my own, and accordingly a second visit was made. The result of the interview was that my wife was extremely indignant towards Mr. Tilton, and declared that no consideration on earth would induce her to remain an hour with a man who had treated her with a hundredth part of such insult and cruelty. I felt as strongly as she did, but hesitated, as I always do, at giving advice in favour of a separation. It was agreed that my wife should give her final advice at another visit.

"The next day, when ready to go, she wished a final word, but there was company and the children were present, and so I wrote on a scrap of paper, 'I incline to think that your view is right, and that a separation and a settlement of support will be wisest, and that in his present desperate state her presence near him is far more likely to produce hatred than her absence.'

"Mrs. Tilton did not tell me that my presence had anything to do with this trouble, nor did she let me know that on the July previous he had extorted from her a confession of excessive affection for me.

"On the evening of December 27, 1870, Mr. Bowen, on his way home, called at my house and handed me a letter from Mr. Tilton. It was, as nearly as I can remember, in the following terms:—

"'Henry Ward Beecher,—For reasons which you explicitly know, and which I forbear to state, I demand that you withdraw from the pulpit and quit Brooklyn as a residence. "'THEODORE TILTON.'

"I read it over twice, and turned to Bowen and said, 'This man is crazy. This is sheer insanity,' and other like words. Mr. Bowen professed to be ignorant of the contents, and I handed him the letter to read. We at once fell into a conversation about Mr. Tilton. He gave me some account of Tilton. There came pouring in upon him so many stories of Mr. Tilton's private life and habits that he was overwhelmed, and that he was now considering whether he could consistently retain him on the *Brooklyn Union* or as chief contributor to the *Independent*.

"He narrated the story of the affair at Winstead, Connecticut, some like stories from the North-west, and charges brought against Tilton in his own office. Without doubt he believed these allegations, and so did I. The other facts previously stated to me seemed a full corroboration. We conversed for some time, Mr. Bowen wishing my opinion. It was frankly given. I did not see how he could maintain his relations with Mr. Tilton. The substance of the full conversation was that Tilton's inordinate vanity, his fatal facility in blundering (for which he had a genius), and ostentatious independence in his own opinions and general impracticableness, would keep the *Union* at disagreement with the political party for whose service it was published; and now, added to all this, these revelations of promiscuous immoralities would make his connexion with either paper fatal to its interests.

"I spoke strongly and emphatically, under the great provocation of his threatening to me and the revelation I had just had concerning his domestic affairs.

"Mr. Bowen declined the letter of Tilton's which he had brought to me, and said earnestly that if trouble came of it I might rely upon his friendship. I learned afterwards that in the further quarrel ending in Tilton's peremptory expulsion from Bowen's service this conversation was repeated to Mr. Tilton. I believe that Bowen had an interview and received some further information about Tilton from my wife, to whom I had referred him.

"Although I have no doubt that Mr. Tilton would have lost his place at any rate, I have also no doubt that my influence was decisive and precipitated his final overthrow.

Mr. Henry C. Bowen, who is referred to, is the proprietor of the *New York Independent*. Mr. Beecher, on thinking the matter over subsequently, says that he became very unhappy at the contemplation of Tilton's threatening disaster, caused by himself, which made him feel the strongest contrition and remorse, and this prompted much of his subsequent action. Mr. Tilton had extorted from his wife a short statement in writing which confessed guilt, and in reference to this and the accompanying events Mr. Beecher says:—

"On Tuesday evening, the 30th of December, 1870, about 7 o'clock, Mr. Francis D. Moulton called at my house, and with intense earnestness said, 'I wish you to go with me to see Mr. Tilton.' I replied that I could not then, as I was just going to my prayer-meeting. With the most positive manner he said, 'You must go; somebody else will take care of the meeting.' I went with him, not knowing what trouble had agitated him but vaguely thinking that I might now learn the solution of the recent threatening letter. On the way I asked what was the reason of this visit, to which he replied that Mr. Tilton would inform me, or words to that effect. On entering his house Mr. Moulton locked the door, saying something about not being interrupted. He requested me to go into the front chamber, over the parlour. I was under the impression that Mr. Tilton was going to pour out on me his anger for colleaguing with Bowen and for the advice of separation given to his wife. I wished Mr. Moulton to be with me as a witness, but he insisted that I should go myself. Mr. Tilton received me coldly, but calmly. After a word or two, standing in front of me with a memorandum in his hand, he began a set oration. He charged me in substance with acting for a long time in an unfriendly spirit; that I had sought his downfall, had spread injurious rumours about him, was using my place and influence to undermine him, had advised Mr. Bowen to dismiss him, and much more that I cannot remember. He then declared that I had injured him in his family relation, had joined with his mother-in-law in producing discord in his home, had advised a separation, had alienated his wife's affection from him, had led her to love me more than any living being, had corrupted her moral nature and taught her to be insincere, lying, and hypocritical; and ended by charging that I had made wicked proposals to her. Until he reached this I had listened with some contempt, under the impression that he was attempting to bully me.

"But with the last charge he produced a paper purporting to be a certified statement of a previous confession made to him by his wife of her love for me, and that I had made proposals to her of an impure nature. He said that this confession had been made to him in July, six months previous; that his sense of honour and affection would not permit any such document to remain in existence; that he had burnt the original and should now destroy the only copy and he then tore the paper into small pieces. If I had been shocked at such a statement I was absolutely thunderstruck when he closed the interview by requesting me to repair at once to his house, where, he said, Elizabeth was waiting for me, and learn from her lips the truth of his stories in so far as they concerned her. This fell like a thunderbolt on me. Could it be possible that his wife whom I had regarded as the type of moral goodness should have made such false and atrocious statements? And yet, if she had not, how would he dare to send me to her for confirmation of his charges?

"I went forth like a sleep-walker while clouds were flying in the sky. There had been a snow-storm, which was breaking away. The winds were out and whistling through the leafless trees; but all this was peace compared with my mood within. I believe that Moulton went with me to the door of Tilton's house. The housekeeper (the same person of whom Mrs. Tilton had complained) seemed to have been instructed by him, for she evidently expected me, and showed me at once up to Mrs. Tilton's room. Mrs. Tilton lay upon her bed, white as marble, with closed eyes, as in a trance, and with her hands upon her bosom, palm to palm, like one in prayer. As I look back upon it the picture is like some forms carved in marble that I had seen upon monuments in Europe.

"She made no motion, and gave no signs of recognition of my presence. I sat down near her and said:—'Elizabeth, Theodore has been making very serious charges against me, and sends me to you for confirmation.' She made no reply or sign. Yet it was plain that she was conscious and listening. I repeated some of his statements—that I had brought discord to the family and alienated her from him, had sought to break up the family, had usurped his influence, and then, as well as I could, I added that he said that I had made improper suggestions to her, and that she admitted this fact to him last July. I said, 'Elizabeth, have you made such statements to him?' She made no answer. I repeated the question. Tears ran down her cheeks, and she very slightly bowed her head in acquiescence. I said, 'You cannot mean that you have stated all that he has charged?' She opened her eyes and began in a slow and feeble way to explain how sick she had been, how wearied out by importunity; that he had confessed his own alien loves, and said he could not bear to think that she was better than he; that she might win him to reformation if she would confess that she had loved me more than him, and that they would repent and go on with future concord. I cannot give her language, but only the tenour of her representations; I received them impatiently. I spoke to her in the strongest of language of her course. I said to her, 'Have I ever made any improper advances to you?' She said, 'No.' Then I asked, 'Why did you say so to your husband?' She seemed deeply distressed. 'My friend, (by that designation she almost always called me), 'I am sorry, but I could not help it. What can I do?' I told her she could state in writing what she had now told me. She beckoned for writing materials, which I handed her from her secretary standing near by, and she sat up in bed and wrote a brief counter-statement. In a sort of postscript she denied explicitly that I had ever offered any improper solicitation to her, that being the only charge made against me by Mr. Tilton or sustained by the statement about the confession which he had read to me. I dreamed of no worse charge at that time. That was horrible enough. The mere thought that he could make it, and could have extorted any evidence on which to base it, was enough to take away my senses. Neither my consciousness of its utter falsehood nor Mrs. Tilton's retraction of her part in it would remove the shock from my heart and head. Indeed, her admission to me that she had stated under any circumstances to her husband so wicked a falsehood was the crowning blow of all. It seemed to me as if she was going to die—that her mind was overthrown, and that I was in some dreadful way mixed up in it and might be left by her death with this terrible accusation hanging over me.

"I returned like one in a dream to Mr. Moulton's house, where I said very little and soon went home. It has been said that I confessed guilt and expressed remorse. This is utterly false. Is it likely that, with Mrs. Tilton's retraction in my pocket, I should have thus stultified myself? On the next day at evening Mr. Moulton called at my house and came up into my bedroom. He said that Mrs. Tilton, on her husband's return to her after our interview, had informed him what she had done, and that I had her retraction. Moulton expostulated with me, said that the retraction, under the circumstances, would not mend matters, but only awaken fresh discord between husband and wife, and do great injury to Mrs. Tilton without helping me. Mrs. Tilton, he said, had already recanted in writing the retraction made to me, and of course there might be no end to such contradictions. Meanwhile Tilton had destroyed his wife's first letter acknowledging the confession, and Mr. Moulton claimed that I had taken a mean advantage and made dishonourable use of Theodore's request that I should visit her in obtaining from her a written contradiction to a document not in existence. He said that all difficulties could be settled without any such papers, and that I ought to give it up.

"He was under great excitement. He made no verbal threats, but he opened his overcoat and with some emphatic remark showed a pistol, which he afterwards took out and laid on the bureau near which he stood. I gave the paper to him, and after a few moments' talk he left."

Mr. Beecher goes on to describe the growth of his feelings of distress at the ruin he had wrought through interference in Tilton's affairs, and in this connexion explains the famous 'apology,' which has been used as the strongest evidence against him. He says:—

"It seemed to me that my life work was to end abruptly and in disaster. My earnest desire to avoid a public accusation and the evils which must necessarily flow from it, and which now have resulted from it, have been one of the leading motives that must explain my action during those four years with reference to this matter.

"It was in such a sore and distressing condition that Mr. Moulton found me. His manner was kind and conciliatory; he seemed, however, to be convinced that I had been seeking Tilton's downfall, that I had leagued with Mr. Bowen against him, and that I had by my advice come near destroying his family. I did not need any argument or persuasion to induce me to do and say anything which would remedy the injury of which I then believed I had certainly been the occasion, if not the active cause. But Mr. Moulton urged that, having wronged so, the wrong meant his means of support suddenly taken away, his reputation gone, his family destroyed, and that I had done it. He assured me of his own knowledge that the stories which I had heard of Mr. Tilton's impurity of life, and which I had believed and repeated to Mr. Bowen, were all false, and that Mr. Tilton had always been faithful to his wife. I was persuaded into the belief of what he said and felt convinced of slander in its meanest form. He drew the picture of Mr. Tilton wronged in reputation, in position, wronged in purse, shattered in his family where he would otherwise have found a refuge, and at the same time looking upon me out of his deep distress, while I, abounding in friends, most popular, and with ample means, he drew that picture—my prosperity, overflowing and abounding, and Tilton's utter degradation. I was most intensely excited indeed. I felt that my mind was in danger of giving way. I walked up and down the room pouring forth my heart in the most unrestrained grief and bitterness of self-accusation, telling what my ideas were of the obligations of friendship and of the sacredness of the household, denying, however, an intentional wrong, saying that if I had been the cause, however remotely of that which I then beheld, I never could forgive myself, and heaping all the blame on my own head. The case as it then appeared to my eyes was strongly against me. My old and fellow worker had been dispossessed of his eminent place and influence and I had councelled it. His family had well-nigh been broken up and I had advised it. His wife had been long sick and broken in health and body, and I as I fully believed it, had been the cause of all this wreck by continuing that blind heedlessness and friendship which had beguiled her heart and had roused her husband into a fury of jealousy, although not caused by any intentional act of mine. And should I boldly defend myself? Should I pour indignation upon this lady? Should I hold her up to contempt as having thrust her affection upon me unsought? Should I tread upon the man and his household in their great adversity? I gave vent to my feelings without measure. I disclaimed with the greatest earnestness an intent to harm Theodore in his home or his business, and with inexplicable sorrow I both blamed and defended Mrs. Tilton in one breath.

"Mr. Moulton was apparently affected by my soliloquy, for it was that rather than a conversation. He said that if Mr. Tilton could really be persuaded of the friendliness of my feelings towards him he was sure that there would be no trouble in procuring a reconciliation. I gave him leave to state to Theodore my feelings. He proposed that I should write a letter. I declined, but said that he could report our interview. He then prepared to make a memorandum of the talk, and sat down at my table, and took down, as I supposed, a condensed report of my talk; for I went on still pouring out my wounded feelings over this great desolation in Mr. Tilton's family. It was not a dictation of sentence after sentence, he a mere amanuensis, and I composing for him. Mr. Moulton was putting into his own shape parts of that which I was saying in my own manner, with profuse explanations. This paper of Mr. Moulton's was a mere memorandum of points to be used by him in setting forth my feelings. That it contains matter and points derived from me is without doubt, but they were put into sentences by him and expressed as he understood them, not as my words, but as hints of my figures and letters, to be used by him in conversing with Mr. Tilton. He did not read the paper to me, nor did I read it, nor have I ever seen it or heard it read that I remember until the publication of Mr. Tilton's recent documents, and now reading it I see in it thoughts that point to the matter of my discourse, but it is not my paper, nor are those my sentences, nor is it a correct report of what I said. It is a mere string of hints, hastily made by an unpracticed writer as helps to his memory in representing to Mr. Tilton how I felt towards his family. If more than this be claimed, if it be set forth as in any proper sense my letter, I then disown it and denounce it. Some of the sentences, and particularly that in which I am made to say that I had obtained Mrs. Tilton's forgiveness, I never could have said even in substance. I had not obtained nor asked any forgiveness from her, and nobody pretended that I had done so; neither could I ever have said that I humbled myself before Tilton as before God, except in the sense that both to God and to the man I thought I had deeply injured. I humbled myself as I certainly did. But it is useless to analyze a paper prepared as this was.

"The remainder of my plain statement concerning it will be its best comment. This document was written upon three separate half-sheets of large letter paper. After it was finished Mr. Moulton asked me if I would sign it; I said 'No, it was not my letter.' He replied that it would have more weight if I would in some way indicate that he was authorized to explain my statement. I took my pen and at some distance below the writing, and upon the lower margin, I indicated that I had committed the document in trust to Mr. Moulton, and I signed the line thus written by me."

Mr. Beecher goes on to explain at great length the circumstances under which the 'tripartite agreement' between Beecher, Bowen, and Tilton was signed; and further to describe Tilton's vagaries and frequent outbreaks. He explains his correspondence with Moulton, the 'mutual friend,' whose silence has had so much to do with maintaining this scandal, and whom Beecher hints is engaged in double-dealing in behalf of Tilton, and in this portion of the statement quotes an important letter from Moulton to Beecher, dated June 1, 1873, in which Moulton writes,—'You can stand if the whole case was published to-morrow.' Mr. Beecher thus excuses his long silence under the charges:—

"That I have grievously erred in judgment with this perplexed case no one is more conscious than I am. I chose the wrong path and accepted a disastrous guidance in the beginning, and have indeed travelled on a 'rough and rugged edge' in my prolonged efforts to suppress this scandal, which has at last spread so much desolation through the land. But I cannot admit that I erred in desiring to keep these matters out of sight.

"In this respect I appeal to you and to all Christain men to judge whether almost any personal sacrifice ought not to have been made rather than to suffer the morals of an entire community, and especially of the young, to be corrupted by the filthy details of scandalous falsehoods daily iterated and amplified for the gratification of impure curiosity, and the demoralization of every child that is old enough to read.

Mr. Beecher then makes distinct charges of successful blackmailing by Tilton, and intimates that his refusal to pay additional sums was the real reason why the accusation was made.—

"The full truth of this history requires that one more fact should be told, especially as Mr. Tilton has invited it. Money has been obtained of me in the course of these affairs in considerable sums, but I did not at first look upon the suggestions that I should contribute to Mr. Tiltons pecuniary wants as savouring of blackmail. This did not occur to me till I had paid perhaps dlrs. 2,000. Afterwards I contributed at one time dlrs. 5,000. After the money had been paid over in five 1,000 dlrs. bills—to raise which I mortgaged the house I live in—I felt very much dissatisfied with myself about it. Finally, a square demand and a threat were made to one of my confidential friends that if dlrs. 5,000 more, were not paid Tilton's charges would be laid before the public. This I saw at once was blackmail in its baldest form, and I never paid a cent of it, but challenged and requested the fullest exposure.'

"A few words more as to its further fate. Mr. Moulton, of his own accord, said that after using it he would, in two or three days, bring the memorandum back to me, and he cautioned me about disclosing in any way that there was a difficulty between Mr. Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton to have it known that I had quarrelled with him as well as to have such rumours afloat. I did not trouble myself about it until more than a year afterwards, when Mr. Tilton began to write up his case and was looking up documents. I wondered what was in the old memorandum, and desired to see it for certainty; so, one day, I suddenly asked Mr. Moulton [illegible] to return it to me. He seemed confused for a moment, and said, 'Did I?' 'Certainly,' I answered. He replied that the paper had been destroyed. On my putting the question again, 'That paper was burnt up long ago,' and during the next two years; in various conversations of his own account, he spoke of it as destroyed. I had never asked for nor authorized the destruction of this paper, but I was not allowed to know that the document was in existence until a distinguished editor in New York within a few weeks past, assured me that Mr. Moulton had shown him the original, and that he had examined my signature to be sure of its genuineness. I know that there was a copy of it since this statement was in preparation.

"While I rejected this memorandum as any accurate condensation of my statements, it does undoubtedly correctly represent that I was in profound sorrow, and that blamed myself with great severity for the disaster of the Tilton family. I had not then the light that I now have. There was much there that weighed heavily on my heart and conscience which now weighs only on my heart. I have not the light which analyses and discriminates things.

"By one blow there opened before me a revelation full of anguish—an agonized family whose inmates had been my friends greatly beloved; the husband ruined in worldly prospects, the household crumbling to pieces, the woman, by long sickness and suffering either corrupted to deceit, as her husband alleged, or so broken in mind as to be irresponsible—and either way it was her enthusiasm for her pastor, as I was made to believe, that was the germ and beginning of the trouble.

"It was for me to have forestalled and prevented that mischief. My age and experience in the world should have put me more on my guard with the family."

He concludes by reiterating his statements of overwhelming anxiety and grief, at first for the injury he had done Tilton in his unwise interference, but afterwards for the greater injury which he became satisfied that he had done by "unwise, blind, and useless efforts to remedy that injury, only, as it proved, at the expense of my own name, the happiness of my own family, and the peace of my own Church." To his statement is annexed the following note to the Committee:—

"Gentlemen of the Committee,—In the note requesting your appointment I asked that you should make full investigation of all sources of information. You are witnesses that I have in no way influenced or interfered with your proceedings or duties. I have wished the investigation to be so searching that nothing could unsettle its results.

"I have nothing to gain by any policy of suppression or compromise.

"For four years I have borne and suffered enough, and I will not go a step further. I will be free. I will not walk under a rod or yoke. If any man will do me a favour, let him tell me all he knows now.

"It is not mine to lay down the law of honour in regard to the use of other persons' confidential communications; but in so far as my own writings are concerned, there is not a letter nor document which I am afraid to have exhibited; and I authorize any and call upon any living person to produce and print forthwith whatever writing they have of any source whatsoever.

"It is time for the sake of decency and of public morals that this matter should be brought to an end.

"It is an open pool of corruption exhaling deadly vapours.

"For six weeks the nation has risen up and sat down upon scandal. Not a great war nor a revolution could more have filled the newspapers than this question of domestic trouble, magnified a thousandfold, and, like a sour spot in the humble body, drawing to itself every morbid humour in the blood.

"Whoever is buried with it, it is time that this abomination be buried below all touch or power of resurrection. "HENRY WARD BEECHER."

The cross-examination is thoroughly corroborative of the statement, and I only quote the following from it, because of its ludicrous character. It refers to the famous "apology."

"Q. In the same letter occurred the words (which Mr. Tilton in his statements makes appear to come from another letter, but which in fact are from the same letter). When I saw you last I did not expect ever to see you again or be alive many days." What was in your mind when you wrote them?—A. Just what I have stated in my statement already.

"Q. Nothing else?—A. No; I knew I frequently said, 'I wish I was dead,' and Theodore Tilton, he came in and said he wished he was dead, and Mr. Moulton was frequently in a state in which he wished he was dead, and Mrs. Moulton said, 'I am living among friends, every one of whom wishes he was dead,' or something like that; I do not know but it was smarter than that; but she put it in a way that was very ludicrous; every one of us used to be echoing that expression; we were vexed and plagued together, and I used the familiar phrase 'I wish I was dead.'

"Q. The outside gossip is that you referred in that line to contemplated suicide?

"Mr. Beecher.—How do you propose to cure the gossip?"

The Committee now have before them only the task of making up their report to Plymouth Church, and the general expectation is that it will be favourable to Mr. Beecher. Public opinion is, however, divided as to his innocence or guilt, though there has been no testimony produced against him which would convict him in any Court of Justice.

NOTICES.

PETROLEUM LAMPS!
LAMPS. LAMPS.
WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety. Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 d/s.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy. It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE [illegible]
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL [illegible]
RESERVE FUND [illegible]

LONDON BANKERS.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of [illegible] per annum on the minimum monthly balance of [illegible].

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

[illegible], Rampart Row, W.

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL £500,000,
OF WHICH IS
PAID UP TO DATE, £255,542 5s.
PREMIUMS ON SHARES, £35,467 5s.

POLICIES IN FORCE ON 30TH JUNE 1874 (1,590), £830,000.

ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME, £30,500.

Amount of Funds invested for Policy-holders exclusively .... Over £116,000.

INDIAN BUSINESS AT DATE.

Policies issued........ 519
Amount Assured......Rs. 37,30,000
Annual Premium Income .... ,, 2,07,300

This result speaks for itself, and will show the public that if a large sum has been expended in establishing the Company, the magnificent outturn fully justifies the outlay, more especially as in a very short time, even at the present rate of progress, the Company will take up a position which will place it financially at the head of every Life Assurance Society known, as it already is for its perfect security to Policy-holders, for its equity, and its liberality.

EXPLANATION
OF THE
POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

The POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, consists of over Two Thousand Five Hundred Shareholders, who have paid up more than *Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds* of Capital, and also *Thirty five Thousand Pounds* as Premiums on Shares, was founded for the purpose of introducing a new system of Life Assurance and Investment, which confers several important advantages upon the Assured never before presented to the public.

The Positive system gives to Life Assurance a new and valuable character, by providing the highest order of security in the world for the Assured, and sweeps away all the harassing conditions and technicalities which surround ordinary Life Assurance,—it puts an end to policy forfeiture, and provides the Assured with a negotiable property for every Premium paid, and does not disturb the scientific principles on which Life Assurance has so long and safely rested.

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.

3rd.—Investments must be made in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at universal rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.

6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid; and are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—A minimum surrender value of 17 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance; with an option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF [illegible] PAYABLE BY [illegible] YEARLY [illegible]

Age next Birthday	[illegible]			[illegible]			[illegible]			Age next Birthday
	Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-[illegible] part of each Rs. 4,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-[illegible] part of each Rs. [illegible] Assured. Rs. 100			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-[illegible] part of each Rs. [illegible] Assured. [illegible]			
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	4	40	11	4	30	6	0	20
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	4	4	30
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4	45
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
55	163	5	8	93	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	184	6	8	103	15	4	86	10	0	60

Age next Birthday	20 PREMIUMS.			25 PREMIUMS.			30 PREMIUMS.			Age next Birthday
	Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8	20
25	32	5	8	26	6	4	25	12	0	25
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	3	30
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4	50
55	61	8	0	58	8	0	58	12	8	55
60	73	0	8	71	12	8	73	13	4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 a.m., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 p.m.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852........................£ 76,920
Do. 1862........................£390,890
Do. 1872........................£816,583

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, costs on the bunderas also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,802,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 6
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	29 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium..............£ 710,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,486

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages to Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

[illegible]RANCES.

[illegible] OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

[illegible] upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil at [illegible] Rates, [illegible] by the local Agents, and paid [illegible] promptly.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1848.

The Undersigned is authorized to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in [illegible] Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the [illegible] in India, China, or London, according to the established [illegible].

Rampart Row. G. M. HENRY, Agent.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,125, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,265,649 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year, amounted to the large sum of £1,110,321 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,582 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.
F. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. Maciver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)

MEDICAL ADVISER.
Dr. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.

The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.	William Forbes Skene, Esq., W.S., LL.D.
William Emmens, Esq.	
Charles Harrison, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
William Lethbridge, Esq.	The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.
Richard Nugent, Esq.	

SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.), empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of the Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables, and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurance can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premium.

No extra charge for a passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

[illegible] & Co., Agents.

Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

[illegible] in London [illegible]

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 53

Subscribed Capital	£ 200,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets	£ 9,677,00

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.	Andrew Hay, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq.	and
Frank Jefferson, Esq.	F. A. Owen, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Remington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 38 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 10,910, assuring £9,717,598-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,992,449-12- 0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were ... ... £967,709- 3- 5 of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurance for a short term, under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,

PRINTER'S VARNISH,

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay.

[illegible] EXPOR[illegible]

[illegible] CRESSES [illegible]

DINNEFORD'S [illegible]

ACIDITY OF [illegible]

Agents—TREACHER [illegible]

TRADE [illegible]
ON A WREATH, A CAP [illegible] HOLDING A CROWN [illegible]

ELLWOOD'S HATS AND HELMETS.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

The best and surest remedy for COUGHS, ASTHMA, COLDS, HOARSENESS, CONSUMPTION, ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

These Lozenges contain no opium [illegible] No remedy is so speedy [illegible]

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS. A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT [illegible] by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING, London [illegible] Agents [illegible] TREACHER & Co.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition [illegible] JOYCE'S [illegible] WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS. [illegible] JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES, [illegible] AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION. Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off [illegible]

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

[illegible]

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.
Makers of Epps's [illegible] Cocoa and Condensed Milk.

ENGLISH GOODS

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
[illegible] London.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

Invite attention to their [illegible] Outfitting List [illegible] COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING [illegible] GLOVES, RIBBONS, [illegible]

Contractors for [illegible] Household Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire-arms, Agricultural Implements, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness [illegible]

Sole Agents for the [illegible]

Foreign Produce [illegible] Price Lists [illegible] Terms.—Not less than [illegible]

Parcels not exceeding [illegible]

Special advantages [illegible]

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

[illegible]

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM [illegible] BOMBAY [illegible] AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of [illegible] productions, they should [illegible]

Goods, should always be examined [illegible] attempt at substitution [illegible]

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE AND BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

Printed and Published [illegible] JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN [illegible] Street, Fort, Bombay. AGENTS [illegible] GEORGE STREET [illegible] Cornhill, E.C. Paris [illegible] Rivoli [illegible] Massey's [illegible]